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ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON, FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League Tightens the Screws

Powers Approve Sanctions

France Stands by Britain

Cordell Hull Sends Views

Europe Accepts U. S. Reply

Americans Want War's End

GRIMLY the League of Nations begins twisting the big screws designed to bear down tighter and tighter upon Italy until it is no longer an aggressor in Ethiopia. The delegates at Geneva had bound their governments in principle; now, one by one, the governments signify their formal willingness for sanctions to apply in accordance with the League decision. Britain approves orders-in-council for the financial sanctions to apply on Oct. 29 and the economic sanctions on a November date to be named by the League's Co-ordinating Committee. France, in spite of a disagreeing opinion at home, agrees to all the sanctions, asking only a four days' notice when putting the economic measures into force. The reply of the United States gets no unfavorable reaction. The approving total mounts swiftly—The League feels machinery going into motion which it believes to be inexorable and efficient.

¶ The League sets its punitive machinery in operation as Italy, observing Fascism's anniversary of its march on Rome, advances into Ethiopia from both north and south. Behind the celebration shouts, Rome begins to prepare its people to offer dogged resistance to the sanctions. Hopes of reaching a rapid and satisfactory agreement with Britain disappears overnight. No news is given out as to whether Italian suggestions for a settlement have definitely been branded as unsatisfactory by London officials. Italy has held the great hope that sanctions might be postponed while negotiations are carried on. To this Geneva says a flat No—Wherefore Italy's concern is no graver than it should be.

¶ The United States expresses its intention in a note from Secretary of State Cordell Hull which Geneva and London appear to regard as satisfactory. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull considered that the League had not asked the Washington Government to co-operate with it, but merely to make observations. These "observations" are to the effect that the United States "views with sympathetic interest the individual or concerted efforts of other nations to preserve peace or to localize and shorten the duration of war." America merely pledges itself to continue to exert its moral influence for peace within the limits of policies already defined. Frankly, Washington is avoiding entanglements and pursuing its announced policy of keeping out of war. But it may be asked definitely to go further for a very powerful reason—The League may ask co-operation to accomplish its immeasurable purpose of ending war.

¶ The American note recites the embargo placed on shipments of arms and ammunitions to both parties in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict for the twofold purpose of preserving American neutrality and discouraging war. This action was taken in advance of other governments. The door for America to supply Italy with raw materials has not been closed. When and to what extent the League may ask Washington for firm co-operation remains to be seen. Would the United States protest a British blockade of Italy? The answer is unknown. But several things are known. The American people are surpassed by no people in the world in their great desire that war shall be outlawed among men. The action against Italy is an action to enforce the outlawing of war. Something besides "entanglements" America must avoid—It must avoid a "neutral" attitude that would defeat the defeat of war.

¶ Secretary Hull's note definitely falls short of the recommendations made last week by former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson. It contains no direct appeal to American commercial interests to refrain from trading with Italy, fails to brand Italy as a violator of international law and order, fails to invoke the Kellogg-Briand Pact. Many Americans will be disappointed. But also they will be patient. They do not believe the Administration is through. There is no deep animosity against Italy in the United States, but there is against war—Washington, at its most cautious, may not attempt to ignore the nation's primary opposition to continuation in the world of mass murder.

¶ President Roosevelt's orders for a permanent AAA are scheduled for immediate action when the corn-hog farmers vote six to one for continuation of the co-operative control system. Farm administration officials enthuse over the election results and call the vote enthusiastic endorsement for the New Deal. Impartial observers expected that the farmers would vote continuation of a policy which pays them cash returns. Paradoxically, it is promised that with restriction, prices of pork and lard will come down. More permanent locms a questionable emergency measure—Lasting bounty to one segment of the people at the expense of all other segments.

More Teeth in Blue Sky Law Proposed by Dever to Afford Investors Greater Protection

Massachusetts Attorney General Would Put Division Now in Public Utilities Department Under His Administration

Drastic changes in the Massachusetts "blue sky" law to afford investors greater protection will be sought by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, before the 1936 State Legislature which convenes in January.

Mr. Dever revealed his proposed action today as he was working on his annual report. Completely satisfied that the combined drive of the Securities Exchange Commission and his own office has eliminated most of the security rackets in this State, Mr. Dever is now making ready to prevent Massachusetts from regaining its name of a securities "Spanish Main."

Transfer Proposed

Under the proposed legislation, the "blue-sky" division of the Department of Public Utilities, which has charge of the securities regulation work, would be transferred to the Attorney General's office.

"The division actually belongs under the Attorney General," Mr. Dever explained, "inasmuch as it is in effect a policing organization. By being made a part of the Attorney General's office, the blue-sky division could work more closely with the State's prosecuting staff, and thereby check more quickly any security racketeering."

The Attorney General explained that he hopes to model Massachusetts' "blue-sky" law after that of New York, which, he said, has been effective in keeping the securities market clear of unlawful practices.

New York Law

Under the New York law, he said, it is possible to act first against a law violator and explain afterward. In other words, the Attorney General may obtain a temporary injunction against the suspected broker to restrain him from doing business while his case is before a court.

At present, Mr. Dever continued, the Massachusetts Attorney General has no such weapon to hold over the heads of crooked brokers.

"Here we must explain first and act afterward," he said.

The New York law also has several other improvements on the Massachusetts law, according to the Attorney General, who hopes that the State Legislature will approve his plans. Mr. Dever pointed out that the New York act would allow more complete co-operation with the Federal Securities Exchange Commission.

Made Stronger

"Of course, we have a fair working agreement with the SEC now," Mr. Dever added, "but our relationship can be made stronger and our acts more effective against crooked brok-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Oct. 28

Sanctions—Geneva Awaits Final Replies

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Today marked the formal end of the period in which member nations could make up their minds on sanctions—and marked the reopening of the sanctions drive in grim earnest. The breathing spell allowed for back-stage settlement talks was generally held to have resulted only in the statement of demands by Italy which Britain could not begin to accept.

With Britain and France having set the pace by subscribing to the sanctions, reports from member nations were expected to pile in during the day. Latest reports had 38 nations imposing the arms embargo and 16 ready to start economic sanctions when the League Sanctions Committee sets the date. A meeting of the Committee for that purpose is called for Oct. 31.

Paris— The French Radical Congress—whose support is essential to Premier Laval—has in effect told the Premier to throw France wholeheartedly into the League sanctions effort—or face the threat of being forced to resign. The Congress did not put it that way, but made its stand for vigorous sanctions so clear that the Premier cannot ignore it. This pressure on the Premier also goes for a closer unity with Britain on the sanctions issue.

London— Sir Samuel Hoare will make an unexpected visit to Geneva from Thursday to Sunday, to be on hand for the critical decisions regarding the imposition of economic sanctions. Mr. Eden leaves Wednesday for Geneva.

Problems at Geneva: Page 1.

Italy—Uneasiness Felt Over Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Under the brand of aggressor against collective peace, the the Italian Government today led the celebration of Fascism's thirteenth birthday. There were flags, guards of honor, a speech by Il Duce, and proud dedications of many public works. But there was also uneasiness.

Last week's prospects of settlement appeared to have melted under the heat of Britain's rejection. The sanctions, "most odious injustice," as the Mussolini phrase put it, found Italy contemplating a Treasury statement of continued weakening in financial position.

Meanwhile, the Ethiopian Chargé d'Affaires in Rome left the country.

Japan—Demands Trade Equality in Mandates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Japan insisted upon full economic equality with League members in trading with the various League mandates throughout the world, in an argument before the Mandate Commission. Delegates to the commission had previously contended that by resigning from the League, Japan forfeited its right to immunity from mandate tariffs and trade restrictions. Japan now argued that under League precedents there could be no discrimination between member and non-member nations in trade with the mandates.

Warning to League: Page 1.

British Election—Labor Opens Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Herbert Morrison sounded the tocsin for the Labor Party in his first direct campaign speech—with the Prime Minister and Anthony Eden scheduled to take the stump later in the day.

"The record of this Government warrants no faith in it," Mr. Morrison trumpeted. "As far as friendship for the League is concerned, it is common knowledge all along they did their best to wreck the Disarmament Conference.

"The Labor Party will make it abundantly clear during this campaign that a vote given for this Government is a vote for a policy which leads to war."

Political Visit—Garner at Yokohama

YOKOHAMA, Japan (AP)—Vice-President Garner, highest ranking American official ever to visit Japan, arrived at this gateway to the Orient. He is on his way to Manila to attend the inauguration of Manuel Quezon as first President of the Philippines Commonwealth on Nov. 15.

The Vice-President and his party faced two days of strenuous official entertainment as guests of the Japanese nation.

Budget—Tackled by President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The 1936 budget, which President Roosevelt tackled in a series of conferences is already provoking speculation since it is the election year budget. The President's budget message next January will be a prime political document, and will exercise a major influence on economic recovery. He must then give an indication of whether he is yet ready to go far toward balancing the budget, or whether the drain on the Treasury will continue to be heavy.

Hog Vote—AAA Plan Has 6-to-1 Lead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Aftermath of the corn-hog referendum—with the incomplete vote nearly 6 to 1 in favor of continued AAA production control—found the Administration jubilant and the opposition charging a "railroaded" election.

Secretary Wallace claimed a victory for disciplined expansion in this field, rather than a collapse of all control and a serious overproduction.

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State Forests Ordered Closed To All Traffic

Hurley Takes Action Following Advice of Conservation Commissioner

Boston Today—*also sees*—Nine-year-old boy declared innocent and $50 fine removed — Goodwin rebuke Lodge's daughter for making political issue out of Roosevelt boys' car accident — Lobster men laugh at Government's efforts to bring nonexistent dealers' organization to task.

***Forests*—Ordered Closed For Indefinite Period**

Billions of crisp, dry leaves have fallen from Massachusetts trees in crazy kaleidoscope patterns in the last few weeks. In outlying forests, a thick brown covering half a foot deep crunches under foot. But while the leaves have been falling, the rain has not.

So today, all state forests were closed to all traffic for an indefinite period by Acting Gov. Joseph L. Hurley on the advice of Samuel A. York, conservation commissioner. A similar closing last year continued for three weeks.

The order goes into effect at sundown this evening.

Approval of the action was sought and secured from members of the Governor's Council by telegram. Mr. York stated that he had received reports that certain swamps in wooded sections were dry for the first time in 35 years.

Meanwhile Maxwell C. Hutchins, state fire warden, announced that fires had broken out in Gloucester, Reheboth, Braintree, Taunton and West Bridgewater, but that they were all under control and no great difficulty was expected in extinguishing them. Fires in Harvard and Douglas were put out last night.

Mr. York's ban is effective in private as well as public forests. That is to say, none but owners and their deputies may enter private woods—and they are not allowed to hunt. Danger of widespread fires, Mr. York explains, is due to the unusual dry spell rather than the prevalence of actual fires.

***Not Guilty*—Boy Who Fell on Fire Alarm Box**

A nine-year-old East Boston boy, who has spent many a wakeful night imagining the dire results which would ensue when he failed to pay the $50 fine inflicted because he rang in a fire alarm recently, emerged from the Suffolk Supreme Court today, a somewhat relieved youngster.

District Attorney William J. Foley, who seldom expresses intense emotions, vigorously demanded to know why a youngster of nine years should be fined $50.

Said the District Attorney in substance:

The boy was climbing a telegraph pole, being boosted up by a friend. Suddenly the friend let go. Nine-year-old fell and, in falling, grabbed at the little red box. Off went the fire alarm. On roared the great red trucks. And into East Boston District Court went the youngster, to be fined $50.

Today his appeal was heard. Not only was his fine rescinded but the child was declared "not guilty."

***Rebuked*—Goodwin Hits at Lodge's Daughter**

"Take care of your own business" was the advice rendered to a daughter of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge by Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin. And Mrs. Constance Lodge Williams, the daughter in question, probably felt a strange burning sensation about the ears as she read the stinging rebuke administered her for trying to make political stuff out of the recent accident involving two of the President's sons.

Mrs. Constance Lodge Williams is

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The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The twenty-fifth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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Hull's Reaffirming of Neutral Policy Frees U. S. Trade Except in Munitions But Holds Moral Support for League

Washington Reaffirms Neutrality Stand but Acting Alone

Reply to League Shuns Sanctions

Stresses Desire for Peace but Will Not Expand Present Embargo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Moral encouragement to the League of Nations within the confines of strict neutrality and the complete maintenance of independent action stood out clearly today as America's policy toward the Italo-Ethiopian conflict following a week end of significant developments.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, officially dispatched the American answer to the League's invitation for comment on its prospective program of sanctions to Italy late Saturday. In it Secretary Hull reviewed the steps already taken by the United States to assure American neutrality, laying perhaps significant emphasis on his own previous insistence that the President's "trade-at-your-own-risk" announcement "certainly was not intended to encourage transactions with the belligerents."

Not in League Support

At the time he made it public here, and again today, Secretary Hull took particular pains to emphasize the neutrality aspect of his note and to discount as much as possible the tendency in some quarters to interpret it as an effort to encourage and aid the League in its efforts to bring Italy to terms.

Probably the most that can be drawn from the note to encourage those who favor American collaboration with the League is that it represents an implied assurance that the United States will do its best to avoid any interference with the League's collective efforts to impose peace on the belligerents, and that the State Department at the same time will seek by moral suasion to prevent American nationals from individual acts which would have the effect of defeating such a policy of collective action.

Interest Only Sympathetic

The only new contribution Secretary Hull actually made to clarification of the American attitude was his declaration that this Government "views with sympathetic interest the individual or concerted efforts of other nations to preserve peace or to localize and shorten the duration of war."

Further than that, it was viewed as important here today only in that Secretary Hull selected for quotation and emphasis the particular passages from his previous statements which at the time were most gen-

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Cordell Hull

Secretary of State Reaffirms United States' Neutrality Policy

France Pledges To Back League In New Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 28—Today all the replies from governments on their willingness to apply sanctions should, in accordance with the League decision, be in the hands of the Secretariat.

Arrangements are now completed by the Secretariat for fulfillment this week of the dual function of the League in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

France has notified Geneva that she is ready to apply economic sanctions against Italy—but Paris asks four days' advance notice for application of any such penalty against her neighbor to the south.

Thus the two strongest European powers, France and Britain, stand side by side in the application of the economic boycott against Italy.

The twin problems which concern the League are:

1. Practical application of sanctions, which have so far been voted only in principle by the delegates, for the most part unable to pledge their governments;

2. Putting into working order a negotiations committee to elaborate a peace plan.

Sanctions Means to End

It is pointed out here that insistence on sanctions for the sake of sanctions with any desire to humiliate Italy or to destroy the Fascist regime should provoke a false picture of League intentions. Sanctions are merely a means to an end and are far from desirable in

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So Long as Italy Has the Cash It Can Buy Anything From America Save Actual Guns and Such, as Export Figures Prove

Government's Request That No Business Be Done With Belligerents Fails Utterly

Latest Reports Show Shipments of Copper, Cotton and Other Essential Raw Materials Are Steadily Increasing on Money-Down Basis

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Administration's effort to discourage trade with belligerents—reaffirmed in the recapitulation of policy addressed to the League of Nations by Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the eve of invocation by the League of sanctions—has failed dismally, according to a study made by correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor.

Trade in all lines except actual fighting tools is going up. Credit lines between American concerns and Italian customers remain practically unaffected. The only restraint imposed upon Italian buying in the American market, it is plain, is the state of the Italian pocketbook, not the Hull pronouncement; not any business qualms about trading with war makers

If the effort to discourage trade has failed, the effort to stay aloof from war or tacitly to promote peace—according to how America's neutrality policy is interpreted—has likewise failed. There is no aloofness from war in profiting from war. And, according to the philosophy responsible for the neutrality policy, that is the road to American participation in war.

A Threat to Peace

Equally, there is no co-operation in peace, tacit or otherwise, in the fact that American trade with Italy will be allowed in those key commodities which the League powers may place under ban in their own trade with Italy.

A powerful last-minute effort was made to persuade the President to extend the embargo list in his Saturday reply to the League of Nations. At the head of this flying wedge stood the Republican, Henry L. Stimson. Mr. Stimson is said to have enlisted the aid of influential Democrats who, however, were inhibited from publicly expressing themselves by their official positions. The move, however, succeeded only in holding up the note for a few days. No change was made in American policy.

To the businessmen, the note left "business as usual," save, of course, in fighting tools, which remain under embargo. In Rome, the note was received with unalloyed pleasure. Government circles welcomed the American communication as "an influence which nullifies the importance of world solidarity" against Italy in regard to sanctions.

Officials Are Jubilant

A dispatch from Rome said that officials pointed out with jubilation that "the great American market is still open to Italy," particularly in regard to gasoline and oil.

The Italian satisfaction is due to the twin fact that all war-useful commodities are available in the United States and that there is no present prospect that the trade will be stopped.

Statistics cannot keep up with this fast-moving Italo-American trade situation. They are a month behind the facts. Figures are available up to the end of September. According to the summary prepared by the Monitor's Washington Bureau, a comparison between the average monthly shipment in 1934 and the September shipment is as follows:

Commodity	Av. mnth '34	Sept. '35
Copper	3,500,000 lbs.	5,082,736 lbs.
Scrap iron	19,000 tons	40,432 tons
Cotton (Linters)	500,000 lbs.	736,731 lbs.

Record Speaks for Itself

These are three among many vital war commodities with which the United States is arming Italy. Copper is used in practically every engine of war from hand grenades to airplanes; in rifle cartridges, fuses, cases for artillery projectiles; in tubing, wire condensers, and brass fittings of war vessels; and in the miles of wiring in field telephones and telegraph systems.

Scrap iron is the base of the actual implements of war.

Cotton linters, in chemical union with sulphuric and nitric acid, produce the smokeless powder known as nitrocellulose. As Bernard M. Baruch says, it is hypocritical to drive any distinction between munitions and the stuff out of which they are made.

Trade is now being conducted direct with the battlefield. Such products are of course the manufactured articles all ready for use. To Italian Africa, exports have been made as follows:

Trade With Battlefields

	Mnthly Av. '34	Sept. '35
Commodity Trucks	7	229 units
Tractors (Caterpillar)	2	31

Ford and Chrysler, it is known, have given up the war traffic. Their competitors, however, are adhering, together with all the suppliers of other materials, to "business as usual."

What has happened in the last month is known only to government departments. October has been the key month for observing the effect of neutrality. On Oct. 5 the President issued his proclamation put-

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Japan Demands Equal Rights In Mandated Areas

GENEVA, Oct. 28 (AP) — Japan warned the League of Nations today that she will accept no treatment of discrimination and will insist on equal opportunities for trade in the vast world regions now under mandate.

The League's Mandate Commission received Japan's ultimatum in silence and took no vote one way or another.

At a former meeting of the League's Mandate Commission, the Belgian member said that by resigning from the League, Japan lost her right to economic equality in mandated districts.

Up to the Powers

In an address to the Mandate Commission today, Nosumi Ito, Japanese Minister to Poland, said this doctrine was opposed by the Imperial Japanese Government, which held that it was an ally and associate of the powers who distributed the mandates and who alone can decide the conditions of their operation.

Mr. Ito argued that it was of no consequence whether a mandatory power was a member of the League or not, and said this viewpoint was approved by the first Assembly of the League.

"Japan deems it an inherent right to enjoy equal opportunity in commerce in mandated districts, even after resignation from the League," Mr. Ito asserted.

Violates Covenant

Mr. Ito also argued that imposing of commercial discrimination would violate the League Covenant, which by implication assures equitable commercial treatment of all countries.

Alluding to the fact that Japan holds a mandate over former German islands in the Pacific, Mr. Ito announced that Japan would continue to collaborate with the League.

"Therefore, Japan hopes the League will not increase her difficulties as a mandatory power, whether this relates to economic equality or any other question particularly touching her Pacific Islands mandate," he said.

Wants Free Hand

This last phrase was deemed by observers a hint that Japan wanted to develop economically without hindrance in the Pacific Islands.

Some European newspapers have charged that Japan has been fortifying these islands in violation of mandate restrictions. Japan has denied this, insisting she has merely deepened harbors for commercial purposes.

The rights of the United States to equal commercial opportunity in the mandate regions are guaranteed by special treaties with the mandatory powers.

Navy Day Celebration Points To Bigger and Better Fleet

By the Associated Press

The American people made an inspection today of the nation's naval defenses.

All shore stations and ships in port gave visitors opportunity to measure as best they could the defense bulwark costing in recent times upwards of $400,000,000 a year. This fifteenth annual observance came just 36 hours after Secretary of State Hull made it clear again that this country intended to stay out of war.

Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, broadcast an invitation yesterday to the people to share in the ceremonies. Today, he took part in launching two destroyers, the Cassin and the Shaw, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The Washington Naval Yard was open for inspection and navy planes demonstrated battle formations.

Officially, Navy Day was yesterday, but because of the Sabbath all but most limited ceremonies were carried over until today.

New York witnessed the "crash dive" of a submarine, a demonstration of the fastest submersion of undersea craft.

At Boston the keels of two 1500-ton destroyers were laid and Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi pinned the Navy Cross on Lieut. Commander Stephen D. Rose for his part in the second antarctic expedition of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd. The exploring Admiral was present. Tonight Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, speaks in Atlanta.

The ceremonies followed by about two weeks a naval demonstration off the Pacific coast for President Roosevelt, whose comment then was:

"Well done."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Friends of the United States Navy and advocates of even greater naval might today celebrate "Navy Day" with greater reason for rejoicing than at any time since the Washington conference first halted the prodigious wartime rush of naval construction.

Officers and men of the fleet in a hundred different ports proudly conducted their guests over the trim and burnished men-of-war with a new jauntiness in their step. For they are no longer part of a diminishing and languishing service, but

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Indians Sold Manhattan Twice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 28—The Indians who sold Manhattan Island to the Dutch West India Company were not nearly so "dumb" as historians have made out; indeed, before they had finished, the shrewd Holland traders had bought the river-girded tenure of the Manahattoes twice over.

This rectification of the old story of the famous bargain at the mouth of the Hudson 309 years ago is today on the record of the Archaelogical Society of New Jersey, vouchsafed for in a paper by Reginald Pelham Bolton, of New York.

Not only, according to Mr. Bolton, did the Indians get the $24 equivalent of 60 gulden in trade goods, as tradition has it, but they collected it twice, which is more than the "come on" salesmen of gold bricks or purveyors of Brooklyn Bridge have been able to get away with, with "suckers" for prospects. If these high pressure representatives collect once, they have realized their great expectations.

There is nothing in the record to show that they could have survived among the Dutch of New Amsterdam who, the record continues, were the last word in knowing a good thing when they saw it and in getting it at their own figure. It looks, then, as though, if the "savages" of this tight little isle that is bounded on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and on the north by Harlem River could put it over on the bargain-conscious traders from the efficient little country of canals and tulips, they were postgraduates of a pretty good school of commerce.

Moreover, the Manahattoes, the record says, were a lesser offshoot of the great Algonkian stock, always few in number and weak in genius and personality, so that there is not in their annals the name of a single great chief and no record of aboriginal nobility. Manhattan, in need of a sachem, had to borrow Taminent, or Tammany, from Pennsylvania.

All of which would seem to support the contention of Mr. Bolton that if the Indians had been permitted to pursue their own course on this continent ,they would have surpassed the white man's "culture" in 200 years.

Continued Hog-Corn Control Holds Hope for Cheaper Pork

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—With an overwhelming vote from corn-hog raisers of the nation to continue the AAA co-operative control system, Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator, announced today that a larger hog supply for 1936 would be the result.

Meanwhile advocates and opponents of the farm adjustment program issued comments on the effect of the AAA victory in keeping with their respective views. There are indications that politics played an important part in the comments of both sides, over and above the actual effect which the continuation of the program will have on the farmers.

Administration leaders professed themselves exultant over the outcome. They declared they saw in the vote an overwhelming support of farmers for the policies of the Roosevelt New Deal, and sighed ostentatious sighs of relief that the vote had been so clearcut.

Never Much Doubt

A good deal of this relief, however, was felt in more neutral circles to be assumed for political effect; for it was not really felt from the beginning that there was any great doubt of the outcome.

Indeed, some surprise was expressed by newspaper observers here last week that the President had given the matter such prominence in his formal statement from the White House, when it seemed apparent that the farmers would continue to support a policy which had meant cash returns to them.

Contrasted to the Democratic rejoicing over the referendum there were equal sighs of lamentations from the opposing political groups, who charged that the result would be a further extension of "subsidized scarcity," and a soaring hog price next year.

Politics Again Enters

Here again, it was obvious that politics was playing a part in interpreting a rather simple event, and seeking to make new capital out of the operations of the farm control system.

As a matter of fact, although the heavy vote indicates that the corn-hog farmers strongly approve of the present control system, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was the first today to point out that the price of pork, bacon, lard and hog products would be reduced next year.

"The referendum means that the corn-hog farmers of the country will be doing their best to increase hog production next year," he said, "in such a way as will not bring about excessive overproduction in subsequent years.

At Least, an Income

"They realize their triple duty to the consumer, to the cause of soil conservation, and to maintenance of fair income for themselves."

Whether the producers actually have such a social sense as Secretary Wallace describes, few observers here expected any other result than that which the referendum showed. Producers were asked, in effect, if they desire to continue a policy which had brought rich rewards for them. Only corn-hog growers were permitted to vote. Furthermore, AAA officials everywhere exhorted the farmers to support the Government-fostered co-operative movement.

The Associated Press count last night showed:

For a new program	303,661
Against	53,164

What the Vote Was

Farmers were asked to vote on the simple question of continuing corn-hog control under Government contract. Details of the program were not put on the ballot. They will be worked out at Washington and incorporated in contracts into which farmers may enter voluntarily.

The question put in the referendum, for a "Yes" or "No" vote, follows:

"Do you favor a corn-hog adjustment program to follow the 1935 program which expires Nov. 30, 1935?"

Profit in Scarcity

The 1935 program, also voluntary, provided by contract that farmers would keep their corn and hog production at least 10 per cent under their 1932-33 average.

The previous year had made more drastic reductions—20 per cent for corn acreage and 25 per cent for hog farrowing.

For making these reductions, farmers received $15 per head on the number of hogs represented by the 10 per cent adjustment, and 35 cents per bushel of yield estimated for the number of acres by which the corn area was kept below the 1932-33 average.

As the corn-hog vote was taken, a new report of the Brookings Institution was published dealing with marketing agreements and licensing activities under the AAA. The study held that "long-range beneficial effects" of these activities had not yet been clearly proved; but recommended "further experimentation" with such agreements. The report was written by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Economics.

Further Test Is Advised For Long-Run Effect Of Marketing Agreements

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Saying that "long-run beneficial effect" of marketing agreements had not been clearly established, the Brookings Institution yesterday recommended further "experimentation" with this method of improving prices for farm products.

In a study made by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Economics, the institution said marketing agreements were not new and that they represented an extension of a movement begun during the "Hoover Administration."

Marketing agreements, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, provide that producers of a crop in a given area will conform to certain regulations governing distribution. These regulations, drafted over the signature of the Secretary of Agriculture, specify methods of distribution intended to raise the price to the producer.

Under the original act, the Secretary was authorized to issue licenses binding all producers in an area covered by a marketing agreement to abide by its terms. The recently enacted AAA amendments outlawed licenses, but provided that "orders" might be issued under restrictions to enforce marketing agreements.

Reviewing the "helpful possibilities" of the marketing agreements in preventing waste in distribution of farm commodities, the Brookings Institution said "the validity of this favorable view cannot be said to be clearly established."

The institution recommended that "further experimentation with marketing agreements and orders as provided in the amended act be carried on to see what branches of agriculture they are technically applicable to and what possibilities this new development in our marketing institutions has for being used to the long-run advantage of farm producers.'

The report held that any direct or individual type of distribution of fluid milk in large city markets was no longer practicable, and suggested that the solution might be found in a balance between a rigid type of regulation and a successful development of marketing agreements.

The report stressed that the marketing agreements differ sharply from the "processing tax and benefit payment features" of the Adjustment Act, by not imposing production control.

Naval Parleys to Date

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Neither disarmament nor arms reduction is advanced by any of the interested governments as within the range of practical diplomacy at present, as Britain issues invitations for a naval conference on Dec. 2. Indeed Prime Minister Baldwin is just now announcing a rearmament program. Limitation at higher levels is the best prospect.

A survey of the three previous naval conferences will indicate the moves toward disarmament already made and show the point from which the conferees must start in framing any new limitation agreement.

Washington Conference—1921-22

Called to check naval race. Official title: Conference on Limitation of Armament.

Results: Treaty limiting capital ships in ratio of five for the United States and Britain, three for Japan and 1.67 for France and Italy. Ratio based on status quo of ships in commission or under construction. Guns limited to 16 inch caliber on capital ships, and eight inches on smaller vessels.

Aircraft carriers limited to total tonnages: United States and Britain, 135,000 tons; Japan, 81,000 tons; France and Italy, 60,000 tons.

Status quo of Pacific and Far East naval bases fixed. Treaty to end Dec. 31, 1936, with new conference in 1935.

Geneva Naval Conference—1927

Called to check race in cruisers, destroyers and submarines, exempted at Washington. Official title: Conference for Limitation of Naval Armaments.

Results: Britain, United States and Japan, only powers represented, fail to reach agreement.

London Naval Conference—1930

Results: Battleship replacement program, to begin in 1931 under Washington Treaty, suspended until 1936.

Treaty signed by United States, Britain and Japan, with France and Italy abstaining, limits cruisers, submarines and destroyers to ratio of total tonnage for Britain of 5.1, United States, 5 and Japan 3.15.

"Escalator clause," inserted at British insistence, permits signatories to exceed treaty limits if nonsignatory power menaces them.

Treaty ends Dec. 31, 1936, with conference in 1935 to reconsider terms. It is this conference to which Britain has sent invitations.

Supreme Court To Rule on Slum Condemnations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to decide whether the Government can condemn land for its slum clearance and low cost housing construction programs.

It consented to review a case from Louisville, Ky., which was decided against the Government by lower courts.

The high tribunal also announced that constitutionality of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration act will be argued on Dec. 9, thus making possible a decision by Christmas.

Representatives of the Government and the Hoosac Mills Corporation of Massachusetts will defend and assail the AAA processing taxes.

Mooney Loses Again

Thomas J. Mooney lost again in his effort to get the Supreme Court to review his conviction of complicity in the 1916 San Francisco preparedness day parade bombing.

The court refused to reconsider its recent refusal to pass on the controversy which still is pending before the California Supreme Court.

Mooney is serving a life sentence in San Quentin Penitentiary.

The important housing case deals with a plan of public works which included the condemnation of two city blocks in Louisville, Ky.

Last November the United States attorney for western Kentucky filed condemnation proceedings. The project was enlarged later by another petition to condemn two adjoining city blocks which are not involved in this case.

Validity Challenged

Edward J. Gernert and other owners of land in the first two blocks challenged the validity of the act, and the Federal District Court declared, "No power resides in the national Government to condemn the property . . . for the purposes for which it is intended." The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the action of the trial court.

The Appellate Court ruled that the United States was without power of eminent domain to acquire land by condemnation for slum clearance and low-cost housing.

A large number of cases presenting the same question are now pending in lower courts—three in Illinois and one each in Minnesota, Massachusetts, Michigan and the District of Columbia. Already lower courts have permitted such condemnation in two cases in Georgia, two in Alabama, three in Ohio and one in Indiana.

Wire Tapping Case

The Supreme Court also rejected a second request to pass upon use of wire tapping by federal officers in a liquor tax investigation.

The action was on a petition for rehearing a case the court refused to review on Oct. 14.

The appeal was in behalf of Peter Jenello, also known as Genetti and Gennelli, of Scranton and Dunmore, Pennsylvania, charged with conspiracy for sale of liquor on which no taxes were paid. He claimed evidence against him was obtained under a search warrant based on wire tapping. A court of appeals found these warrants were valid after a district court had quashed them and ordered evidence seized by investigators, returned to Jenello.

David A. Reed, former Pennsylvania senator, asked the reconsideration. He claimed the refusal of the Supreme Court to review the case permitted use of wire tapping by federal officers and that this was contrary to previous Supreme Court opinions.

Damages Refused

Thomas E. Cahill of New York City lost his effort to obtain injury damages from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway.

He won a $65,000 jury award in his case but the district federal judge who had tried the case died. The federal judge who succeeded him directed a verdict for the railroad.

The Supreme Court refused to review the ruling of the second court of appeals that death of a federal judge did not cause a mistrial and that his successor could direct a verdict for the railroad after the jury's award. The high court said application for a review had not been made within the time provided by law.

Three Pennsylvania companies engaged in the glass industry lost their third attempt in the Supreme Court to reopen a case in which they were found to have infringed a patent of the Hartford Empire Company of Hartford, Conn.

The court refused to review the Third Circuit Court of Appeals decision that reported new evidence discovered early this year could have been offered in earlier appeals by the Shawkee Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, the McKee Glass Company and George R. Haub of Glenshaw.

Is U. S. Navy Useless? Question Put to Admiral

BOGART, Ga., Oct. 28 (AP)—Former Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin, last night in an open letter to Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, on the eve of his navy day visit to Atlanta, said it appears to lay minds "that we are spending a billion dollars for a deaf, dumb and blind navy."

The former Congresswoman and peace advocate declared the people should use the "rare opportunity" of Admiral Standley's visit "to learn first hand from the highest authority all about the navy which is costing us $1,000,000,000 to build and will continue to cost in upkeep something near $1,000,000,000 a year."

"We are all aware that the treaty navy means enormous profit to munition makers and shipbuilders, but we are not clear regarding the value of the navy since the invention of the bombing plane," she said.

"We respectfully ask what new defense value a navy has today that it did not have during the last war," the former Congresswoman continued.

Comparing navies with football teams compelled to work by signals, she said smoke screens and artificial fogs now employed by ships because of the danger of bombing planes have virtually put flag signals out of use.

Radio, she declared, can be "jammed" by the enemy and the "blinker" system cannot be used for general systems of signals.

Auto Red Cross Proposed

DETROIT, Oct. 26 (AP)—William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors Corporation has suggested creation of a national organization, formed on lines similar to the Red Cross, to promote motoring safety.

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Navy Day Points To New Era Of Fleet Building

(Continued from Page 1)

of one already favored beyond their hopes and apparently destined for greater things to come.

For if all the omens and portents in the international sky are not promptly changed, those same officers and men will soon have not only more decks, but bigger decks to tread—and incidentally scrub.

Two Factors Stand in Way

Only two factors now stand in the path of a new era of naval building for the United States. Against those two factors are a dozen calling for new ships and bigger ships. Unless some new development should occur the two factors scarcely can be expected to prevail.

On the one side is the forthcoming London Naval Conference and the fact that American foreign policy has renounced the old axiom that "the American flag follows American trade." On the other side is the dissatisfaction with the existing naval situation which extends from Japan in the Far East to Germany, France and Italy in Europe. Each one resents its inferiority. All are beginning to build—in many instances bigger and better warships than the world has ever known before. Under this impetus Britain too begins to move. And the old policy of "a navy second to none" means that the United States must fall in line.

Roosevelt Sounds Warning

President Roosevelt sounded the warning note in a letter to Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of Navy, in which he held it "imperative" in the light of world conditions to "heed the needs of national defense," and spoke of "our purpose to increase the strength of the American navy to a degree commensurate with America's needs, interests and responsibilities."

Casting an appraising eye over this situation the Foreign Policy Association also chooses Navy Day to observe that though the naval conference is held this winter "an ascending spiral of naval armaments appears imminent, with limits set only by financial considerations."

End of Disarmament

In a report entitled "The End of Naval Disarmament" the association accepted it almost as inevitable that there will be almost unlimited "quantitative competition" in naval building; that is, new building of ships of existing treaty types. Even greater than this danger stressed by the report is what it terms "qualitative competition"; competition in the building of new types of ships which might overnight render all existing types obsolete.

The illustration of what is meant is provided by the four famous Italian cruisers of the Barbiano class, capable of a speed of 42 knots, which take precedence over all destroyers and all light cruisers of every other nation. Also in point are the German "pocket battleships" which though only 10,000 tons in size have forced the French to go to 26,500 tons for a satisfactory answer.

Field for Limitation

The Foreign Policy Association suggests that the best field for further naval limitation lies in attempts to prevent such new "freak" types of ships which tend to disorganize the whole naval picture so thoroughly. If continued limitation of quantity is impossible, at least there might be some agreement to adhere to prevailing types. The report points out, however, that Japan will not consider the qualitative limitation question until its demand for parity in quantity is conceded.

The report, as does all informed opinion here, virtually ignores the coming naval conference. Gentle hopes surround the preparations for attending it, but only the congenital optimists expect results.

One factor which may eventually become important, but which for the moment has been almost entirely ignored by all parties, is the effect on American naval policy of the President's declaration that trade with a belligerent is "at your own risk."

Argument for Expansion

The keystone of American naval policies and commerce." To truly strength to support the national policies and commerce." To truly support American commerce in all parts of the globe during a period of foreign war experts agree would require not only a "navy second to none," but a navy far superior to anything else afloat. So long as national policy expects the navy actually to protect commerce against any and all foreign interference then there is a complete argument at all times for American naval expansion. But the President has declared in effect this task is no longer expected of the navy. The significance of American naval position has not yet been appraised, but it is beginning to be appreciated in a few quarters that it may become important.

Townsend Clubs Adopt Platform And End Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 28—To convert into a disciplined working body some 6000 cheering, hand-clapping, hat-waving delegates—out to get $200 spending money monthly for all Americans over 60—is no small task. The National Convention of Townsend Clubs, which closed its first annual convention here Sunday, faced the job and apparently accomplished it.

Resolutions calling for stricter supervision of club activities by national organizers, for definite financial contributions, for non-participation in local political affairs and so on were adopted by the convention with a minimum of discussion. The Townsendites from all parts of the country were persuaded that the progress of their movement depends on the discipline maintained in their ranks.

The able chairman of the meetings, State Senator Frank Arbuckle, of California, kept delegates to a strict order of business as a long list of resolutions was presented.

Most of them were adopted with little or no debate, although not unanimously. The one which brought out lively discussion was concerned—ironically, it seemed—with 10 cents a month contributions, a small sum in comparison with the $200 a month which Dr. Francis E. Townsend, founder of the movement, advocates raising by a 2 per cent business transaction tax to pay to every citizen over 60 who promises to spend it within 30 days. In the end they adopted a revised resolution which asked for this amount but did not imply that it was required.

Whatever sum is raised—and even small individual contribution from the millions claimed as members would make a sizable one—is to be used for engaging congressional district and state area managers and for extension work at headquarters, it was explained. This work is seen as a preliminary to getting national legislation.

Hands-Off Policy

Looking toward the coming political campaign, when the Townsendites hope to gain legislative support for their revolving pension plan, the convention adopted a hands-off policy in regard to other political issues. Holding it necessary to save the organization's strength for political candidates favorable to the plan, the convention resolved that its members should not participate in local campaigns in any manner, nor give official indorsement through the clubs to any political candidates except upon the express authorization of the national headquarters.

Further, the convention noted "the necessity of aloofness of embarrasing entanglements with either political party or any new political party." And to safeguard "Townsend doctrine" the convention required that all lecturers before the clubs show credentials from state area managers.

It also asked for the right to send its speakers to CCC camps—a privilege now denied—and it "protested the refusal of school boards to allow the free use of their auditoriums for public meetings and especially because they allow no collections to be taken."

Dr. Townsend Speaks

Dr. Townsend sat on the platform during most of the sessions but took no part in the discussions. At the mass meeting which closed the convention Sunday afternoon, he delivered the principal address, with R. E. Clements, co-founder, as another leading speaker.

"We submit," said Dr. Townsend, "that if we ceased taxing ourselves for the tremendous cost of maintaining 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 in idleness and used that money in retiring the aged of the land, only insisting that they distribute the money through the purchase of commodities, that we should at once be able to start the wheels of industry and maintain that activity as a perpetual thing.

"A universal transactions tax of 2 per cent levied upon the business of the country will in a short time produce an abundance of revenue for the retirement of 8,000,000 old folks on $200 a month and will in a few years produce a surplus that, if applied, would wipe out all national indebtedness and put our country on a pay-as-you-go basis."

He closed with an appeal for political action, on which the Townsendites are focusing their efforts. "Let us at the coming elections, regardless of political affiliations, bring about an orderly change in our economic affairs that will result in stabilized prosperity for all."

Mr. Clements pointed out the "manifest advantages" of substituting old-age pensions for savings which, he said, often prove "insecure and uncertain."

A campaign to enlist youth in favor of the Townsend Plan was voted.

Village Smithy Goes Feminine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif. — A contractor requiring ironwork for a new construction job walked into the C. L. Hunt & Son establishment here, the largest blacksmith shop in San Bernardino County.

"Who's in charge here?" he asked a foreman.

"You'll find the boss in the office," answered the foreman, jerking his head toward the rear of the building.

The contractor walked to the enclosure indicated and looked inside. A moment later he returned to the foreman.

"The boss isn't in there," he said. "There's nobody there but a girl."

"Well, that's the boss," said the foreman.

"What! A woman running a blacksmith shop?"

Knows Her Business

When the amazed contractor had been convinced, he went back to the office and dubiously laid his problem before Mrs. Lavina Hunt, the shop's proprietor. To his surprise he heard his questions regarding prices, labor costs, types of materials and working time answered quickly and with competent assurance.

The contractor is only one of many who have had such an experience. Mrs. Hunt is accustomed to it now, but it never ceases to amuse her a little.

"People can't understand how or why a girl should be in a blacksmith shop. And I can't understand why not," she says.

For two years Mrs. Hunt has been conducting the business of the Hunt estate. She is the only woman blacksmith shop proprietor in San Bernardino County—probably the only one in southern California. The "big boss," as her men call her, misses a hundredweight on the scales by just two pounds, but despite her completely feminine appearance, Mrs. Hunt has become outstandingly successful in a traditionally masculine line of endeavor.

She does practically all the managerial work, even figuring contracts and supplying estimates for highly skilled special orders, which require expert calculation of labor and material costs if the ledger is to show a profit. Recently she was awarded the contract for all ironwork required in the construction of a new Spanish-type schoolbuilding to be erected here.

Not Blacksmith by Choice

Mrs. Hunt did not choose the blacksmithing business voluntarily. The wife of Charles L. Hunt Jr., whose father founded the firm 50 years ago, Mrs. Hunt suddenly found the responsibilities of conducting a big business and rearing a family of small children thrust wholly upon her. Instead of letting the firm pass into other hands, she decided to attempt its guidance herself.

Some years previously, she had worked in the shop's office as a clerk for the founder of the business, but for the job of manager she was entirely unprepared.

"It didn't take me long to realize that if I were to retain the shop I had plenty to learn about the business," she explained. "I began to study, to learn materials and their costs, and the costs of putting them together.

"Everyone helped me. The men in the shop taught me something about the actual work done, steel salesmen showed me how to figure material costs on certain jobs. I studied the methods and costs of other shops and hunted up contracts.

"Of course, I was a little frightened at first, but as the initial responsibility of the undertaking began to grow lighter with experience, I found real enjoyment in being a 'feminine blacksmith.' This, together with the satisfaction of accomplishment, has made the business positively thrilling. Why, I can't imagine myself, now, in a dress shop, or in any of the other conventional women's enterprises.

"After all, this business, perhaps, is no more difficult for a woman than any other. It is a matter of learning and working; any worthwhile activity requires as much."

Pennsylvania Assigned $11,483,000 for Crossings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28 — Nine grade crossings in and near Philadelphia will be eliminated, under plans announced by the department of highways, and now submitted to the Federal Government for approval. Two of these are on highways traveled by tourists, who will be saved from the danger of hazards unfamiliar to them. One is on U. S. Route 1, at Wawa, and the other on the Lincoln Highway, near Malvern.

With the assistance of $11,483,000 federal funds allocated to Pennsylvania for this purpose, it is planned to deal with a total of 63 crossings throughout the Commonwealth. It is estimated that more than 8,000,000 man-hours of work will be provided by the projects.

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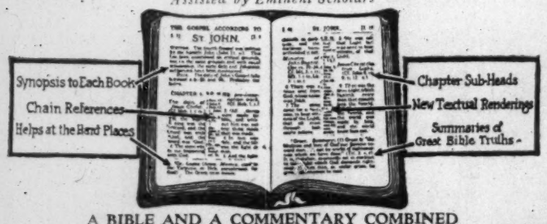

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

The AAA planned a 25 per cent to 30 per cent increase in output to fill in the drought deficit and keep prices equitable for the consumer.

Milo Reno, militant Farmers' Holiday Association head, called the referendum "the biggest fraud ever perpetrated on the people," because the Government used every ounce of persuasion to influence the outcome and controlled the balloting. Opposition newspapers claimed that with 110,000 federal agents giving "pep talks," the case against the AAA was not given a chance, and they did not know of the stiffly increased imports of corn and lard this year.

The Brookings Institute issued a timely report calling for further experimentation with marketing contracts. The "long-run beneficial effects have not been clearly established," the report said.

Charity Rackets—Under Attack in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Six promoters of the "United Relief Association" are in custody today as License Commissioner Paul Moss opened a drive to quash "charity rackets" of the holiday season. The annual solicitation already has begun for all manner of mythical causes, including pseudo Christmas funds, he said.

The commissioner characterized the United Relief Association as "strictly a racket," with every cent of collections going to promoters and salesmen, and declared he would do all within the power of his office to stop such fund-raising drives.

Quoddy—U. S. to Pay Cooper $60,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—For his engineering plans and franchises he holds in connection with the Passamaquoddy hydroelectric development in Maine, the War Department will pay Dexter P. Cooper and his associates $60,000, it was announced today. Mr. Cooper who interested the Government in harnessing the strong tides of "Quoddy" is a brother of Col. Hugh L. Cooper, builder of the huge dam completed on the Dneiper River in Russia in 1932.

Reich—Limits Rations of Upper Classes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany's self-imposed trade isolation was brought home to the people today by an order proclaiming meatless and butterless days for upper class groups in the Rhine-Saar-Palatinate region. The workers, it was said, feel the shortage of pork and butter most keenly and will receive benefit of the "political fasting." The order called for three of such days without meat and butter from party leaders, two days for party government employees, and the same for nongovernment workers.

At the same time it was made clear that the shortage was temporary. Negotiations with neighboring states for the barter of manufactured goods for meats and butter are under way.

Greece—Guard Recruited for King's Return

ATHENS (AP)—A special royal guard is being recruited in anticipation of the return of former King George to the throne of Greece, following the plebiscite Nov. 3 on the question of restoring the monarchy.

The former King is expected to arrive after the plebiscite in great pomp, accompanied by members of the former royal family. The newspaper Vema reported today the Government has decided to lift martial law, in effect since the coup of Gen. George Kondylis setting up the regency in place of the republic. It will substitute a defense of the regime act having much the same effect.

In Ethiopia—Battle of Road Building Continues

NORTHERN FRONT (AP)—The week-end movement into the valley of the Feres Mai River was said to complete fully the Italian lines between Adowa and Adigrat. The spearhead of the attack is now poised on a direct water route south toward Makale, and the advance continued slowly and without incident. The two columns are now united so that no wedge could be driven between them, Italian officials said.

The only battle to commemorate the anniversary of the march on Rome is the battle of road-building, one official said. In this field of battle, he claimed a notable victory.

It was reported that the inhabitants of Makale had been ordered to evacuate by Ethiopian authorities.

Spain—Cabinet Acts on Bribery Charges

MADRID (AP)—The Cabinet suspended five Radical Party Spanish officials today, pending a court decision on grave bribery charges brought by Daniel Straus, a Mexican citizen. At the same time it was reported an agreement had been reached for withdrawal from the Cabinet of the Foreign Minister, Alejandro Lerroux, and the Minister of Education, Juan José Rocha, in connection with the scandal. Parliament opened a debate at once on the subject.

Swiss Elections—Slight Turn to Left

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switz.—Party alignments and strength remained but little changed following the week-end elections to the Swiss Federal Parliament. Two Socialists won seats in the Lower House at the expense of parties of the Right. A small Fascist party was roundly defeated in several districts. In sum, a slight turn further to the left has resulted.

Storm—Heavy Casualties in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—At least 2000 persons are reported dead or missing in a storm which ravaged the southern peninsula of Haiti. Most of the casualties were caused by floods which followed the hurricane a week ago.

Washington— The Navy ordered the U. S. S. Woodcock, station ship for the naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba, to proceed today to Port-au-Prince to repair the communications system damaged by the hurricane. The navy was told by the Haitian Government that supplies and medical assistance were not needed.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras— The Government today broadcast radio warnings to the inhabitants of the zone around the city of Progreso, ordering them to start for the mountains at once before the area is inundated by a river flood.

Government reports showed that the river Comayagua was greatly swollen by rains and, was on its way to the Atlantic in a great flood wrecking everything along banks.

Navy Day—Way Opened for World Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Navy Day found the Administration on greased ways for joining the world naval race for 1936. Unless the forthcoming London Naval Conference produces more results than opinion here anticipates, unless disarmament feeling stages a renaissance, the United States is expected to heed the old cry of "navy second to none," and build.

Plans are on President Roosevelt's desk for new building. The Roosevelt signature is on a letter proclaiming "our purpose to increase the strength of the American Navy to a degree commensurate with America's needs, interests and responsibilities."

The navy spruces up in anticipation: Page 1.

Supreme Court—AAA Test Set for Dec. 2

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court set Monday, Dec. 2, for taking up the Hoosac Mills test case involving the validity of the cotton processing taxes, and the fate of the AAA. The court previously set for argument the case of Moor vs. Texas & New Orleans Railroad, involving the Bankhead Cotton Control Act, which levies a penalty of 50 per cent on the market price upon any cotton produced in excess of quotas. The court took a two weeks' recess today.

Austria—Starhemberg Assumes Führer Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Prince von Starhemberg made his bid for joining the ranks of Europe's führers. This head of Austria's private armed forces made a speech designed to warn the Vienna Heimwehr followers of Maj. Emil Fey, recently ousted from the Cabinet, to keep quiet—"or else." Already called the backstage dictator of Austria, the Prince in this speech added "Führer" to his titles.

U. D. C. Convention Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Electing Mrs. Robert E. Ridenhour of Concord, president; and selecting Durham as the place for the 1936 meeting, the North Carolina division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, closed its thirty-ninth annual convention here. Other officers elected were: Mrs. L. E. Fisher, Asheville, first vice-president; Mrs. W. W. Hyatt, Waynesville, second vice-president; Mrs. J. W. Farrior, Warsaw, third vice-president; Mrs. S. S. Holt, Graham, recording secretary; Mrs. Maggie Barnhardt, Concord, corresponding secretary; Mrs. George C. Brown, Greensboro, treasurer.

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Mexico, Land of Contrasts, Changes Slowly

Radio blares in house while farmer turns sod in adjacent field with same kind of plow the ancient Aztecs used. "It is the custom" is a phrase that fails to explain.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F. — In no other country in the world does one see the striking contrasts of Mexico; the old and the new side by side. The beautiful new "School of the Revolution" (Centro Escolar Revolucion), the last word in modern architecture, is right around the corner from some of the oldest, most crooked little streets in the country, where one may find houses that date back more than a century.

Quaint colonial churches will sometimes be hidden in back of a flourishing modern factory and often, at night, one can hear the blaring tones of a radio emanating from a seventeenth century convent which has been made into an apartment house.

In the country, this contrast is even more intensified, sometimes to the point of ridicule. It is no stronge occurrence to see the dancers at a native festival dressed in the plumes and robes of their Aztec ancestors, beneath of which protrude an unexpected pair of American tennis shoes.

Long Way Yet to Go

Education has made wide progress in the past two decades but the task ahead is still formidable.

In all villages of Mexico, old women are highly respected for their wisdom and common sense. Sometimes their fame spreads to nearby villages and people come from far and near to ask their advice on every imaginable subject, from the care of children to the sowing of crops. The Mexican's superstition has not been exaggerated in the many books written about him in recent years.

The Indian, in some respects, is amazingly quick to grasp certain factors of the white man's civilization, but in other ways he stubbornly refuses to depart from the customs of his forefathers.

Plow as in Day of Cortez

The contrast between the two civilizations is seen in the villages where a group will be gathered around the town's one radio while in the nearby fields, peasants laboriously turn up the earth with the ancient and troublesome plow of pre-conquest days.

Indian women, even those who work in Mexico City, still wash clothes according to the complicated ritual bequeathed to them from centuries, perhaps thousands of years, past. On the first day the clothes are soaked, on the second they are rubbed with soap and placed in the sun, on the fourth they are washed, on the fifth dried and finally after one week's waiting, the patient housewife receives her clothes ironed.

It is useless, as many Americans have found out, to say that there are quicker and more efficient ways of washing clothes.

Good for Aztecs, Good for Us

The general attitude seems to be that what was good enough for the Aztecs should surely suffice even for an American accustomed to washing machines.

This reluctance to part with old customs is one of the most difficult things for a foreigner to comprehend about Mexico. Take the "siesta" as an example. The "siesta" was invented particularly for hot countries where the fierce noonday sun made it inadvisable to venture out of one's house between the hours of one and four.

Mexico City is by no means hot, but on the contrary has an even, often chilly, temperature due to its high altitude.

It's the Custom

There is no logical reason for a "siesta," yet promptly at one every store closes up tightly, the employees go home for the midday meal and then at 4 may be found sipping coffee at a nearby café. If one inquires why the "siesta" exists, here the answer will be, with the shrug of the shoulders, "Es el costumbre." (It's the custom).

And so this vast country moves on, with modern factories manned by natives in hand-woven sandals and sarapes, with women washing clothes in a stream which runs beside a powerful railway, and native festivals conducted to the accompaniment of an American radio. The old world and the new, inexorably interwoven, producing a series of contrasts that are like the bright, clashing colors of the countryside itself.

R. I. Nesmith "The March of Time" Is Centuries Late in Mexico

Canada's New Cabinet Noted For Ability and Informality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 28—Quiet if momentous changes are taking place about the official precincts at Ottawa.

Last week the new Liberal Government was sworn into office and already the political atmosphere, to say nothing of the political structure, is as different as is the temperament of the former and present leaders.

The personnel of the new cabinet personifies this change. To a man they are approachable, informal and unassuming. The Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, has always been noted for his courtesy and tolerance toward all, and his veteran Minister of Justice, Ernest Lapointe, is just as democratic and unjudicial in his private life. W. D. Euler, who returns to his former post as Minister of Trade and Commerce, is truly liberal, with a small "l"—impatient of red tape and eager to explore and re-chart new and old trade routes.

"Charlie" Dunning, again Minister of Finance, is one of these aggressive Englishmen who has "made good" in the New World, becoming Premier of Saskatchewan at 37, Minister of Railways and Canals four years later and Minister of Finance at 44.

War Veterans

Ian Mackenzie of Vancouver, equally aggressive, becomes a Cabinet minister for the second time at 45, assuming the portfolio of national defense. He is one of three war veterans in the Cabinet, the others being Charles G. "Chubby" Powers, Minister of Pensions and National Health, and Norman McLeod Rogers, Minister of Labor, who had previously been a professor at Acadia and at Queen's and was for a time secretary to Mr. King.

James L. Ilsley of Kentville, N. S., Minister of National Revenue, is another new to Cabinet duties and with an open inquiring mind. He was the only Liberal in the last Parliament who supported the Ottawa agreements.

Then there is the only United States-born member of the Cabinet, Clarence Decatur Howe, a native of Massachusetts, a former professor of engineering and afterwards head of his own construction company at Port Arthur, Ont. His executive ability is being utilized in the ministry of railways and canals and of marine

Able Advisers

Premier James G. Gardiner of Saskatchewan, who has been invited to take the portfolio of Agriculture, should prove one of the most able of Mr. King's advisors. Senator Raoul Dandurand, a member of the Cabinet without portfolio, will lead the government minority in the upper Chamber. He is internationally known, having been Canada's representative at the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1924, president of the Assembly in 1925 and a delegate to the Council of the League in 1927. These men, with others of equal caliber, with eight of the nine provinces and a huge majority of the electorate behind them, should be able to bring about the beneficial results promised before the elections.

The work has started. The Government has been materially reduced in size and in cost through consolidation of several portfolios. The British system will be adopted of appointing parliamentary undersecretaries to assist Cabinet Ministers and thus lighten their load.

Gives Recognition

"The appointment of parliamentary secretaries," said Premier King, "will have the additional advantage of permitting recognition to be given to members of parliament who, because of the listed number of portfolios, cannot be taken into the ministry.

Airplanes Called Into Service To Scare Geese From Niagara

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 28 (AP)—Airplanes will be sent roaring over the Niagara River rapids in an attempt to frighten thousands of geese away from treacherous waters which threaten to sweep them over Niagara Falls, the state conservation department announced today.

The Navy offered today to send planes to the falls, but Lithgow Osborne, conservation commissioner, decided first to seek the assistance of private fliers. A Rochester aviator, whose hame the commissioner did not know, was the first to volunteer.

"We may yet accept the Navy's offer," Mr. Osborne said.

For two days the geese, apparently unaware of their own peril, have been swimming in the river. After floating down toward the brink of the falls, they have been flying back upstream again. Unless they can be driven away, game wardens fear they will become too weary to fly and perish in the falls.

Commissioner Osborne sent his orders from the state capitol at Albany after Willard Tillman, game warden, in a long distance telephone conversation told him about the serious danger facing the geese. Mr. Tillman told the commissioner, however, that some of the geese had started to leave. Ordinary efforts to scare off the flock failed. Searchlights on the Canadian ledge were winked, shotguns boomed at them, and even rockets hissed toward them—but the geese wouldn't leave.

It was believed the only soution was for the birds to "take a hint" and either continue their southbound trip or fly to a safer resting place of their own accord.

It is not unusual for geese to settle on the perilous river during their migrations as the broad expanse of the Niagara is a regular "scheduled" stop.

There have been years when the mortality rate among the geese was exceedingly high. In 1932 hundreds of them were dashed over the falls to destruction, but as a rule, they get away with only a few casualties.

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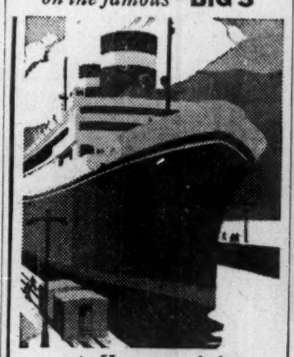
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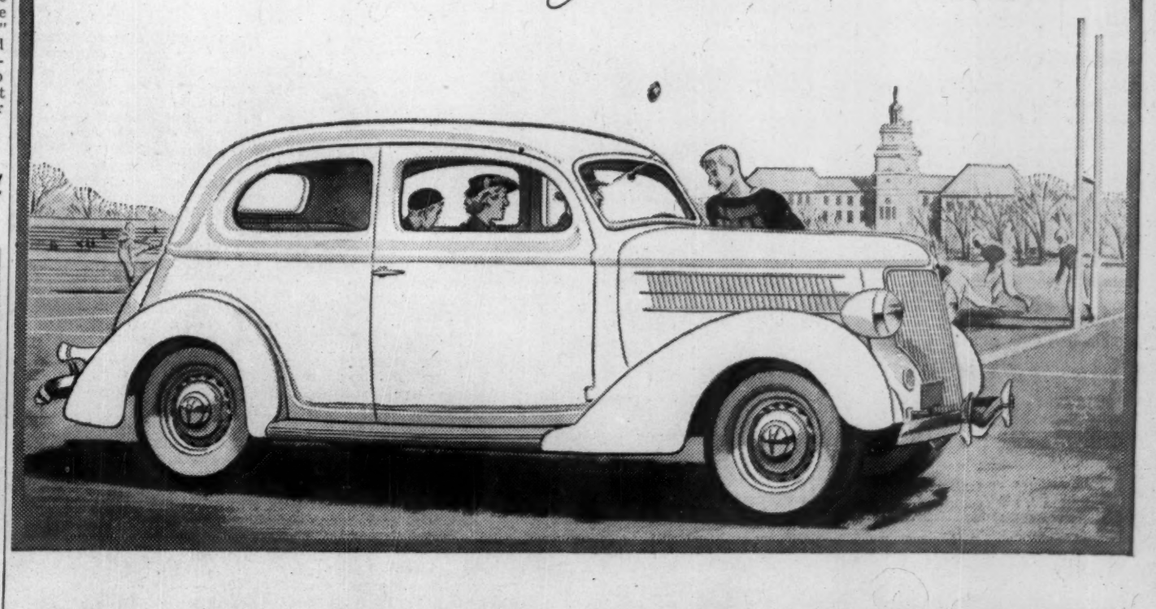
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Hull Statement of Policy Proves No Bar to U. S. Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

ting the arms embargo into effect. At the same time, he put other transactions "of any character" on an individual risk basis. Secretary Cordell Hull followed this up by affirmatively discouraging trade. What has happened?

The result is available on the desks of the policy-makers in Washington. It was sent to President Roosevelt as soon as he returned from vacation. It was at his elbow as he looked over the Hull reply to the League.

President Knows the Facts

It takes the form of a weekly record of shipments to the belligerents which has been furnished to the State Department at least since the neutrality policy came into effect. The Monitor understands that this record reveals the continuance in the upward move of nonmetallic minerals, oil and petroleum products, scrap iron, and copper. Cotton linters are said to have fallen somewhat. But in this respect the Administration believes that the drop is caused more by Italian stocking up prior to the proclamation of neutrality than to any acquiescence in Secretary Hull's discouragement of trade.

The picture turns to the greatest channel of this trade, New York. Here "transactions of any character" are consummated. In commerce and finance the story bears out the statistics—business better than usual, with the Italian pocketbook acting as the only restraint, except for Ford and Chrysler.

Inquiries have been made of the organizations in which exporting and importing interests are enrolled. Are normal commercial shipments and passenger traffic with Italy in any way being interfered with by the Presidential "at shipper's risk" warning and by Mr. Hull's discouragement? Are commercial credits continuing to be extended to Italy?

The answers are the same wherever the questioner turns. There has been no let down in commercial shipments and passenger traffic. Old credit relations, moreover, are being maintained. With old clients business is generally done on a 90-day basis.

That is to say, the Italian purchaser pays the bill inside 90 days. The procedure is that, when the Italian order comes to an American supplier, that supplier takes the order to the bank, and obtains advance payment while he is making and shipping the goods and awaiting payment.

Cash Payment Demanded

For new orders from firms with which there has not been any past dealings, the procedure is to ask the Italians for cash. This also is the procedure in the case of old connections which are inquiring about new lines of purchases. And so far the cash has been available. Italians in New York, indeed, are making a virtue out of this necessity. So anxious are they to show that there is no doubt as to their financial resources that they are offering cash even where they could get credit.

In such short-term accommodation the American bank acts merely as the financier for the American business man, not for the Italian client. The bank has not the slightest interest in the client's credit standing. For if the client fails to pay, it is the American business house that loses. He has borrowed from the bank on his own rating.

Where the American bank has a direct connection with the Italians in trade relations is in what is called "acceptance" business. This is a method for creating circulating bank money out of commercial bills.

Plenty of Money Available

There is little of this business done nowadays because of the plenitude of money available in bank deposits. These are back at 1929 levels, but commercial loans are only at the 1926 figure; consequently, the bank would rather lend than make new money.

The procedure is just the same as "going on a note" in private life. The American supplier takes the Italian bill to the bank. The bank "indorses" or "accepts" it, and hands it back to the business house, which then uses it in making any other payments.

It becomes money, in other words. It is the bank that loses in this case if the Italian does not meet his bill. Thus the bank must scrutinize the Italian's credit before it "accepts" an Italian bill.

Banks Grow Cautious

Normally, Italy would be enlarging its acceptances in this country at this time of year as purchases of cotton increase.

But, either from fear of risking American Government displeasure, or from doubt as to the financial situation in Rome, the banks are looking dubiously at the few Italian bills that are being offered.

This is throwing the Italians back more and more on a cash purchaser basis. Banks are certainly more cautious than business houses in their direct business with old Italian customers. In some cases Italian bills—not those that have been "accepted" by a bank—are selling at a discount.

A story is told of a merchant who was recently sounded out for supplies to an Italian house on 90 days' credit. The merchant insisted on payment being made in negotiable form, and then went out to see what he could get in the market for such paper. He found he would have to sell it at a discount of 12 per cent. All he did then was to add the 12 per cent to the price and go ahead with the business.

All told, Italian short-term credits outstanding in the United States are undoubtedly less than they were last year. Figures are impossible to obtain because of the lack of pooling of any credit information, but they are probably not more than $30,000,000, as compared with around $50,000,000 last year.

Two more financing methods may be examined:

1. The raising of funds direct from American investors by the sale of bonds.

2. The opening of credit accounts with American banks.

In Italy's case the first method is closed by the Johnson Act—at least in connection with the offer of bonds by any government agency.

Loopholes in Johnson Act

The Johnson Act was a very much overrated method of barring Italian access to American money. It does not rule out an Italian private firm from offering bonds. Nor would it prevent the Italian Government from raising money in a neutral country—as, for instance, Japan—which could initially raise it in the United States. Both possibilities, however, are remote. Several reasons will suggest itself. One is financial.

The financial situation in Italy is not attractive enough to warrant any belief that Italian bonds could be marketed among American investors. Thus there is not likely to be any such attempt. Nor, for the same reason, is Japan likely to borrow in the United States for relending to Itay.

Credit accounts could be opened in American banks without running foul of the Johnson Act.

Was Done in World War

To what extent this method of war financing was used in the World War is patent from recent discussion on the history of the war period. Walter H. Page's letters have been quoted by way of illustration. In April, 1917, he wrote:

"Great Britain has overdrawn her account with J. P. Morgan to the extent of $400,000,000 and has no cash with which to meet this overdraft."

The Ambassador misunderstood the true position. The British Government had an account with J. P. Morgan like an American citizen. It wanted to spend more than it had at the bank.

Consequently, it arranged an overdraft, which in English parlance is an upper amount up to which one may borrow. You pay interest upon what you use.

In American usage you have to take a loan, and pay interest upon it, no matter whether you use it in part or full.

Bankers Are Practical

Is this procedure possible to Italy? Bankers say no. A tacit agreement—there have been no bankers' meetings on the subject—is in effect forbidding financing of this character to Italy. Whether the ban is patriotic or financial may be left unanswered. The financial argument only is given by bankers—the parlous position of the Italian financial situation. Italy is in such a desperate position that it began to eat into its gold and foreign money reserves at the very onset of hostilities with Ethiopia. The present Italian gold reserve is estimated at approximately $350,000,000, with foreign exchange holdings estimated at $200,000,000.

A man who is compelled to live on his reserves instead of on his income is not likely to command confidence at his bank. Italy has little available collateral for this kind of borrowing.

But Italian concerns and the Italian Government both have accounts in American banks. Actual cash balances in New York banks are roughly estimated at $12,000,000. The extent of them is impossible to determine. Nor is it possible to say to what extent new accounts have been added out of the sales of Italian goods in this country and the resales of Italian dollar bonds previously bought back in this market.

But, in whatever name they are carried, the ownership is government, for disposal as the Italian Government sees fit.

For the Italian Government has taken over all foreign balances or actual funds held abroad by its nationals. When an American importer buys Italian goods, he does not purchase lire, but pays in dollars. These dollars must be turned over by the Italian seller to the official exchange authorities at Rome, who pay for them with lire in Italy. The dollars, and other currencies and credits so obtained, are then used by the Italian Government for those purchases which it considers necessary, but are not available for purchases of nonessentials.

Nonessentials Frowned On

Thus it probably would be impossible for an Italian business house to buy perfumes here, as it could not persuade its Government to release the necessary exchange; whereas all the dollar exchange necessary is available to Italian buyers of such commodities as cotton.

The Italian Government is apparently not much interested in releasing dollar credits for the payment even of long overdue accounts in the case of whatever it may consider nonessential purchases. Hence an observer obtains very varied impressions, the Italians being considered in some circles very slow in paying, in others as being as good customers as ever. In general, however, it should be said that the latter is the prevailing impression.

The sensitiveness of the Italians to their credit standing is most marked. This is why they are outdoing themselves in order to create a favorable impression.

Proud of Credit Record

They point with pride to the long record of good payments which Italian houses have established here, to the small amount of Italian bonds outstanding in this as well as other foreign markets, and to the fact that service on these bonds is being maintained unimpaired.

There seems to be no doubt whatsoever in New York that the Italians will make very heavy sacrifices, if necessary, to keep up the service on the bonds of the Italian Government, municipalities, and corporations, outstanding in this market, so as not to damage their financial credit.

Those businessmen and banks who talk freely object to any stigma being attached to Italian business.

"All that has been done," said one, "is to put it on an individual risk basis."

If reminded of Secretary Hull's discouragement, they shrug their shoulders, as if asking, "What does it mean?" On financial grounds they cannot imagine the boom in American trade with Italy that dispatches from Rome and the remarks of the Italian commercial officials indicate.

No Money, No Business

Italy, they say, simply hasn't the money to finance a boom. But they admit quite frankly that there will be no hindrance to trade as long as the money lasts, and see neither harm nor sense in voluntarily interfering with it on "political" grounds.

The position may now be summarized. Italy can buy almost what she wants in the American market except actual munitions. (She could even buy such non-American products as rubber out of imported stocks in America.) Cash is payable both out of reserves and current earnings. Most of the latter come from the sales of Italian products in this country. Reserves in dollar balances and gold are being used.

Not only cash, but credit, too, is available. Loans are out of the question. So are the credits of the kind available to the World War belligerents. Short-term credits extended by business houses have not been curtailed, but those extended by banks are not capable of very much extension.

Italy could also raise money from American-Italians, since there is no prohibition against buying lira bonds in Italy or otherwise sending dollars to Italy. Italians living in the United States normally remit between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 to Italy during a year. Even the Government's postal money-order channel is open and any individual wishing to send cash to Italy may continue to do so.

U. S. Neutrality Reaffirmed by Hull

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Here is the text of the reply which Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, instructed Hugh R. Wilson, Ambassador to Switzerland, to deliver to the president of the committee of co-ordination of the League of Nations:

His Excellency
Dr. Augusto de Vasconcellos,
President of the Committee of Co-ordination,
League of Nations, Geneva.

Excellency:

I have received your communication of October 21, transmitting certain documents in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, including the minutes of the Council of October 7, the minutes of the Assembly from October 9 to 11, and the recommendation committee, for which I desire to express appreciation.

Sanctity of Treaties

In regard to your statement that the governments represented on the co-ordination committee would welcome any communication which any nonmember state may deem it proper to make to you, or notifications of any action which it may be taking in the circumstances, it is, of course, well known that the Government and people of the United States are deeply interested in the prevention of war, and hence in the sanctity of treaties and promotion of peace in every part of the world; that as a corollary to their abhorrence of war with the human sufferings, the impoverishment of states and peoples, business dislocation and embittered feelings engendered by warfare, we are by tradition strong proponents of the principle that all differences between members of the family of nations should be settled by pacific means.

Instruments of Peace

I need only call attention to the Hague convention of 1907 for the Pacific settlement of international disputes, the Pact of Paris, in the the negotiation of which the Government of the United States played an important part, the anti-war pact sponsored by the Argentine Government and signed at Rio de Janeiro on Oct. 12, 1933, and the various conventions of conciliation and arbitration to which the United States is a party. These instruments of peace impose upon all nations parties thereto most solemn responsibilities, and no nation can look with complacency upon their nonobservance.

As regards the situation now unhappily existing between Ethiopia and Italy, I may point out that the Government of the United States put forth every practicable effort to aid in the preservation of peace, through conferences, official acts, diplomatic communications and public statements and emphasized particularly the principles of the Pact of Paris and the high legal and moral obligations of the signatories thereto. This Government repeatedly expressed its anxiety and the hope that the controversy would be resolved without resort to armed conflict and the conviction of the entire nation that failure to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the dispute and the subsequent outbreak of hostilities would be a world calamity.

Basic Measures

When, however, it was found that hostilities actually existed between Ethiopia and Italy, this Government, acting on its own initiative, promptly announced a number of basic measures primarily to avoid being drawn into the war, and which also would not be without effect in discouraging war.

The President of the United States on Oct. 5, 1935, issued a proclamation bringing into operation under an act of Congress an embargo on the exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war to both belligerents.

The issuance of this proclamation automatically brought into operation another provision of the act of Congress making it unlawful for any American vessel to carry arms, ammunition or implements of war into any port of the belligerent countries or to any neutral port for transshipment to or for the use of either of the belligerents.

On the same day the President issued a further proclamation warning American nations against travel on belligerent vessels and stating that such travel would be at their own risk.

Important Step

In addition to the three measures just mentioned, the President took a fourth and most important step by issuing a public statement definitely warning American citizens against transactions of any character with either of the belligerent nations, except at their own risk.

This latter statement was later emphasized when I publicly pointed out that the warning given by the President "certainly was not intended to encourage transactions with the belligerents" and that "our people might well realize that the universal state of business uncertainty and suspense on account of the war is seriously handicapping business between all countries, and that the sooner the war is terminated the sooner the restoration and stabilization of business in all parts of the world, which is infinitely more important than trade with the belligerents, will be brought about," and that "this speedy restoration of more full and stable trade conditions and relationships among the nations is by far the most profitable objective for our people to visualize, in contrast with such risky and temporary trade as they might maintain with belligerent nations." This policy with respect to transactions with the belligerents I now reiterate and reaffirm.

Specific Controversy

These steps have been taken for the purpose of dealing with this specific controversy and the special circumstances presented.

The course thus pursued in advance of action by other governments, most of which are parties to one or more of the peace pacts to which I have referred, represents the independent and affirmative policy of the Government of the United States and indicates its purpose not to be drawn into the war and its desire not to contribute to a prolongation of the war.

Realizing that war adversely affects every country, that it may seriously endanger the economic welfare of each, causes untold human misery, and even threatens the existence of civilization, the United States, in keeping with the letter and spirit of the pact of Paris and other peace obligations, undertakes at all times to not only exercise its moral influence in favor of peace throughout the world, but to contribute in every practicable way within the limitations of our foreign policy, to that end. It views with sympathetic interest the individual or concerted efforts of other nations to preserve peace or to localize and shorten the duration of war.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

CORDELL HULL

U. S. Reaffirms Neutrality As Independent Step to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

erally interpreted as implying tacit encouragement to the League.

He stressed again his thesis that an early termination of the Ethiopian war is to the best interests of American business and trade, and described as a "most important step" President Roosevelt's "At your own risk" proclamation regarding trade with either of the belligerents.

As such the note was a disappointment here to ardent advocates of collective action against Italy. It fell short of the recommendations made last week by Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, in that it failed to contain the direct appeal to American commercial interests to refrain from trade with Italy; failed to brand Italy as a violator of international law and order and failed to invoke the Kellogg Pact.

But it was exactly what had been expected by those who have carefully estimated the limitations imposed on the Administration by law, commercial pressure, and previous legislative commitments. It was viewed in such circles as having been designed to aid the League only in that it was a prompt gesture of moral approval delivered at a time when both Japan and Germany constitute unknown quantities in the League sanctions picture.

Not Acting With Anybody

The importance to Secretary Hull of the interpretation placed on the note was doubly indicated. First on Saturday when he called a special press conference to outline to the correspondents for background the steps recited in the note which are obviously to be considered at least for the time being as a complete statement of American policy toward the Italo-Ethiopian war.

Again, at his regular press conference today, he voluntarily branded as unfounded and entirely false a dispatch sent out by a foreign press agency to the effect that the United States is pursuing a policy which is in close conformity with the British.

"This Government," Secretary Hull declared with considerable emphasis, "is pursuing its own course without collaboration or agreement with other governments or agencies abroad."

Insists on Independence

In both instances, the inference was plain that Secretary Hull and the Administration are jealous of the reputation for independence from foreign influence and are extremely sensitive to the disposition in some quarters to assume that it is either co-operating generally with the League or operating to a degree of special intimacy with the British Government.

The emphasis of all interpretations or explanations from official sources is placed on American neutrality, rather than on co-operation with the League. In this connection it is pointed out that the League note made no request for co-operation or commitments in regard to sanctions. It merely welcomed comment.

The reply, it is explained, accordingly undertook only to set forth the American neutrality policy as it developed, reciting step by step what occurred while at the same time pausing to recognize again the obligations of the Kellogg Pact.

Peace Issue Is Emphasized

Hand in hand with this emphasis on American neutrality, however, is the reiteration of America's vital interest in the preservation of world peace. In the light of the official explanations this can be said to mean that the door is open for further American action to aid in re-establishing peace abroad.

What such action might be is not clear, but it is pointed out that Secretary Hull did not hesitate to act promptly in the oil concession incident. There always remains the possibility also of a strong presidential appeal against trade with Italy at any time when such trade might tend to nullify League sanctions.

It is apparent that Mr. Hull is not moving any farther than is necessary at each stage of developments. Since the League has not yet applied its sanctions to Italy the time, it is felt, has not come for a final development of America's policy toward such a situation.

Rhodesian Group Seeks Close Tie With Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia—Indication that the question of the fusion of the Rhodesias with the Union of South Africa is still a live issue is seen in the formation here of a Greater South Africa League, one of the objects of which is "to promote such a united dominion as shall best serve the common interests of all."

Other objects are:

To prepare the ground by working for the elimination of all racial animosities and promoting friendly feeling and co-operation between the different states of southern Africa.

To inspire a southern national spirit in place of a provincial national spirit.

Meeting Well Attended

To collect and study and to aid in the collection and study of information bearing directly or indirectly on the problems involved so as to obtain an accurate comprehensive view of the common good of Southern Africa.

To publish and disseminate such information by means of public meetings, lectures, broadcast talks, monographs on particular topics and such other means as may be expedient.

And to encourage the co-operation of similar bodies and the formation of leagues with similar objects throughout Southern Africa.

At the meeting forming the greater South Africa League, which was well attended, D. Abrahamson, chairman of the Rhodesia Mining Federation, was elected chairman. Trevor Fletcher, a well known farmer, was elected vice-chairman. The two are and has been for years unionists—that is, they are in favor of Southern Rhodesia's joining the union.

Gradual Incorporation

At the meeting the chairman stated that the league was formed for the purpose of promoting the great ideal of the gradual incorporation of all the different states of southern Africa into one united dominion within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The reaction to the formation of the league is beng watched with interest. It is felt that, although at the 1922 referendum the country voted strongly against union with the south, it would be touch and go if another referendum were held today.

The farming community in particular is sympathetically disposed toward a closer policy, if not fusion, with the union. This is significant, seeing that most Rhodesian farmers are "home born," i. e., emigrants from Britain.

New-Type Trains Hit Cog in Arizona Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — When the Twelfth Arizona Legislature passed a law, last spring, permitting operation of the new type streamline railroad trains with two men, it infringed the Constitution. An opinion to this effect has been written by Assistant Attorney-General A. I. Wimsett in answer to an inquiry from the Railway Brotnerhoods.

Streamline or no, any train in Arizona must have the five or six men required by the Full Crew Act of 1928. As that act was passed by vote of the people, the Constitution forbids that it be amended by the Legislature, Mr. Wimsett says. It is only within yards that the 1928 law permits operation of a train with two men. Outside, a train of less than six cars must have five men; if six cars or more, six men.

Schools in Drive on Drink

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—In the future, all students in the public schools of North Carolina must be taught the evils of alcohol and narcotics. A special bulletin on this subject is being mailed from the office of the state superintendent here, with instructions to teachers to see that it is taught.

Drivers Slow in Licensing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Of the total number of eligibles, more than 500,000 North Carolina automobile drivers have not yet applied for their licenses under the new law, which will be strictly enforced after Nov. 1, it was pointed out here by Capt. Charles D. Farmer, chief of the State Highway Patrol. If these do not make application in time, they will be required to pay a registration fee of $1 each. So far, 600,000 applications have been received.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, Nov. 3

New England States

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WBSO, 920kc; 7 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Eastern States

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 40.3mc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

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Berengaria	New York, Oct. 31	Oct. 31, 1:00 pm	Oct. 31, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco—Nov. 6	Nov. 1, 4:00 pm	Nov. 1, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco—Nov. 12	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro—Nov. 14	Nov. 9, 4:00 pm	Nov. 9, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Coolidge	San Francisco—Nov. 3	Oct. 28, 4:00 pm	Oct. 28, 7:30 pm

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Miami Turns Out to Greet Giant Plane China Clipper

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 28 — Marking another forward stride in American aviation, the China Clipper, largest airplane ever built in the United States, landed at Pan American International Airport here at 3 p. m. yesterday, completing successfully its first long-distance flight.

Aircraft of large dimensions are no rarity in Miami. Numerous 40-passenger clipper ships of Pan American Airways that carry on commerce with Central and South America land here and depart daily, and the great German Do-X visited this port several days on her trip to this country, as did the Graf Zeppelin and the Akron and Macon.

But This Was Different

Still thousands of citizens turned out and lined the shores of Biscayne Bay to welcome this latest achievement in aviation.

Even the Seminoles were represented. Chief Frank Jimmy, with his wife, Annie Doctor, and young son, Joe Jimmy, in colorful native garb, trudged in from the Everglades to present a gift to the pilot of the "big silver bird." With true Seminole reticence Chief Jimmy's speech of welcome, as he handed Commander Edwin C. Musick an elaborately painted bow and arrow, consisted of one word—"Abana." Little Miss Nancy Lefholtz, in Chinese costume, presented the China Clipper pilot with a palm branch.

Hit 180 Miles an Hour

Taking off at 7:18 a. m. from Baltimore, Md., where it was built by the Glen Martin Company, the giant four-motored plane reached Jacksonville about noon, making a speed of about 180 miles an hour. Encountering strong head winds down the Florida coast, the speed was slowed down to 160 miles an hour.

While the ship has a capacity for 46 passengers on normal flights, there were but six men on this trip, and a crew of five, headed by Commander Music, chief pilot for Pan American Airways; senior flight officer, Ralph Dahlstrom; junior flight officer, Samuel P. Crego; communications officer, Thomas Runnells; flight engineer, Chauncy Wright.

Official Passenger List

The passengers were L. C. McCarty, of the Martin company; J. C. Leslie, Pan American Airways engineer; A. P. Sec of National Broadcasting Company; P. D. Daran of Pratt & Whitney, motor engines; G. L. McLauthlin, editor, Aero Digest, and D. C. Sayre, editor, Aviation Magazine.

Commander Musick said upon landing, that the new plane, although one third larger than the Sikorsky Clipper ships now in service, handles practically the same. It takes the air in 30 seconds after it is "given the gun," and carries 12 tons of gasoline, with a total weight of 51,000 pounds, loaded. Its wing span is 130 feet, and length from nose to rudder, 90 feet.

Ship Remarkably Steady

Mr. McCarty was enthusiastic over the success of the new ship on its flight to Florida. Vibration has been reduced to a minimum, he says. There is much less motion than one experiences in a train," he declared. "When coffee was served I put my cup on the arm of the chair while I went to speak to someone in the other end of the plane, and when I returned to my seat, not a drop had been spilled from the cup. So that gives some idea of the steadiness of the ship."

Special insulation also has lessened the noise of the motors to a large degree, he declared.

For the China Trade

The China Clipper was built especially for transpacific service and will be the first airplane to fly from California to China. Preliminary test flights for this route have been in process for some time by Pan American Clipper ships flying from San Francisco to Hawaii, Midway and Wake Islands and Guam, but it was found none of the Sikorsky type ships could carry enough gasoline to fly all the way to China, according to a Pan American official.

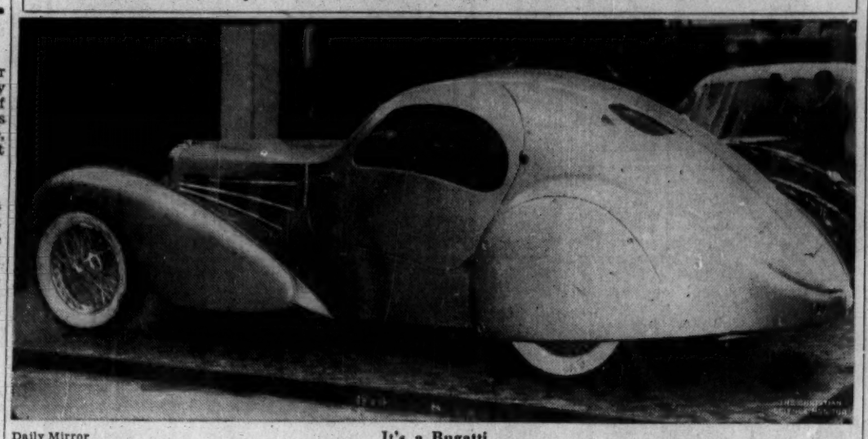
The all-metal monoplane has berths to accommodate 30 sleeping passengers. A lounge, 14 feet square, is converted at night into four dressing rooms, the round center table being cut like a pie into four parts which fold up into dressing tables. The interior was designed by Norman Belgeddes.

Will Be Thoroughly Groomed

The ship will be put at once into the hands of Pan American mechanics at Dinner Key base, who keep all of the Clipper ships in as near perfect condition as possible. Flights will be made under many conditions. It will be kept in the air for 28 or 30 hours at a time, night and day, and thoroughly prepared for its Pacific flight early next month. It will remain in Miami about a week in preparation.

Commander Musick, who has made many initial flights of Pan American ships, as well as this one, has a record of having flown 1500 round-trip flights between Miami and Latin-American countries without a hitch and without any injury to any passenger. He has flown more than 10,000 hours, equal to two years of working days. He flew the first Pan American plane ever put into service, which was eight years ago almost to a day, a flight of 90 miles from Key West to Havana.

Not a Coleopt but a New Model at British Motor Show



Daily Mirror

It's a Bugatti

Ultra-Streamlined Two-Seater Coupe, Showing International Trend of Motor Manufacture, Which Has Interested the English at Their Big Automobile Show in London

Fascist Anniversary Celebrated in Italy Minus Usual Gayety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 28—Italy celebrated today the thirteenth anniversary of the Fascist Revolution with the customary parades and formal inauguration of numerous public works, but without the joyous demonstrations which have characterized similar celebrations in the past.

With threats of sanctions and other coercive measures hanging over their heads, the Italian people realize that the fourteenth year of the Fascist era, which begins tomorrow, will be hard, but they seem résigned to accept the heavy burden imposed upon them.

Big Struggle Ahead

The stirring appeal by Il Duce to Italian nation to organize a strong defense against sanctions—which he branded as the most odious injustice—is the signal that a great struggle is about to begin. It has been received with calm but some uneasiness since it clearly shows that the prospects for a peaceful settlement envisaged last week have vanished for the time being.

Diplomatic negotiations have evidently suffered a setback. Italian circles, however, refuse to admit that Il Duce has made peace overtures to Britain through Premier Laval of France. The "peace suggestions," as they are called here, were meant to serve only as a basis for subsequent negotiations, it is stated, and therefore the flat rejection by Britain has caused dismay.

Will Await Elections

Today many Italian observers are of the opinion that no further peace feelers will be sent out until the British general election is over, although necessary diplomatic contacts will be maintained to enable the conversations to be reopened when a new opportunity presents itself. The enforcement of sanctions, however, will, it is thought, render diplomatic conversations more difficult, since Italy does not want to make further concessions under League pressure.

Rudy Vallee Heads Actors

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP) — Rudy Vallee, orchestra leader, has been elected president of the American Federation of Actors, succeeding Fred Keating, who resigned because his presence in Hollywood made it difficult to keep in close touch with the organization.

War and Crime Prevention Set As Goal of YMCA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 28—Committed to a program based on avoidance of war, prevention of crime, a more effective solution of the problem of alcohol control and improvement of race relationships, delegates to the forty-fourth international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association left here today for their homes after concluding their convention business yesterday.

Resolutions were adopted urging member associations to study and take action not only on the foregoing program, but also for higher standards of living for the masses, economic and social security, better motion pictures, preservation of democratic principles of government and the safeguarding of civil liberties.

Olympics Approved

Participation by local associations in the Olympic Games in 1936 was approved by the convention.

Stressing that the attitude of the Young Men's Christian Association toward war should be determined in the event of conflict possibly involving this country, the national council proposed that the membership be queried on what course the association ought to take. The inquiry should be made in peace times because a sane conclusion could not be reached after a situation had reached a state of hostilities, the National Council Committee on Public Affairs held.

The National Council urged that all possible steps be taken by the Government to prevent the United States from being involved in the Italian-Ethiopian war.

Help for Transients

A resolution was adopted directing the National Council to help transients who are being cut off from Government relief.

A plea for full recognition by churches, schools and service organizations of their duties to youth was stressed by Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, chancellor of New York University, at the international dinner Saturday night. Dr. Chase said these agencies must strive to prepare youth for spiritual—not material—success, otherwise there would be raised up "a generation of embittered, disappointed, frustrated young people," who would be a "menace, and not a source of strength, to our common life."

"College graduates of today are too numerous for all of them to become leaders or highly paid executives," he said, "but their lives should be enriched forever and their powers for useful service magnified by their educational experiences.

Material Success Discounted

"We cannot afford to let youth in countless thousand go out of our educational institutions with the one thought that they must judge and measure their whole lives by the material success they make or fail to make."

Dr. Chase stressed that youth today feels a loss of any general sense of security about the future and urged that this want be supplied. He scored both Communism and Fascism as "obstacles thrown across the highway of progress," and saw them as "brutal reversions to philosophies that the world ought long since to have outgrown."

Continued support of its activities in the Far East and throughout the whole of North America was approved with the adoption of a resolution providing for a budget policy and authorizing the international committee to encourage financial support in missionary and pioneer fields.

France Promises To Back Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

themselves, either from the viewpoint of peace or of economic recovery.

On the other hand, a deplorable precedent would be set were Italy enabled to escape from sanctions by the simple process of showing its willingness to engage in nebulous negotiations whose results cannot be foreseen and in the meantime to continue fighting in the hope that "fait accompli" will eventually be accepted.

Would Postpone Date

Therefore, it is urged that a sanctions date sometime in November be fixed without further delay, but that at the same time the Committee of Five be instructed to seek the earliest possible solutions. If there is a genuine desire by all parties to reach an accord, then African peace will be possible before the pressure of sanctions becomes onerous, embittering Italians and threatening European complications.

Most of the principal states on the committee are extremely sympathetic to a conciliatory settlement.

Italy, too, has intimated that she would like to keep contact with League organizations and work out an acceptable plan.

It must be confessed, however, that the supposed Italian demands for the independence of Tigré and for a protectorate or mandate over Danakil, Harar and Ogaden, leaving the Amharic region of Ethiopia proper to collective control of the League, which would effect the disarmament of irregular warriors, satisfy neither British nor League opinions.

It is also asked here whether Italy is prepared to order cessation of fighting before peace discussions begin.

Why Another Port?

An incidental point which is causing difficulty is the Italian offer of a port to Ethiopia at Assab, while the British offer the port of Zeila; and the French wonder why Djibouti—which they constructed and which has served Ethiopian needs hitherto—does not suffice.

It is trusted that the replies of the governments on economic sanctions will be received in bulk in the course of the day. Though France and Britain have given the lead, relatively few responses have been announced to the Secretariat. Even adhesions to the embargo on arms are far from complete.

Britain's Motor Show Presented 'Clean-Line' Type

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—Britain's 1935 Motor Show, which concluded Oct. 26, has been acclaimed the most international of the whole of this series of 29 exhibitions. A virile industry revealed itself undaunted by trade barriers, for of the 54 exhibitors at Olympia from Oct. 17 to 26, 25 were from abroad.

And the Prince of Wales, who opened the exhibition, led the way in welcoming the manufacturers of other nations. In his extensive tour of miles of stands he took special interest in American and German products.

In a speech he said, "We all of us know the conditions obtaining in every country which tend at the present time to restrict the easy flow of exports and imports. . . . Manufacturers must not be disheartened and they must continue to explore every channel because it is obvious that world markets for motor vehicles, however large they may be at present, are still only in their preliminary stages."

Public Knows Its Motors

Some salesmen at the show said they noticed a tendency of prospective buyers to ask fewer questions than in previous years. A likely explanation of this, they said, was the manner in which the press and manufacturers' advertisements now keep the public informed up to the minute on mechanical developments. As a result people seem to visit the show to make their final choice on appearance and comfortable seating.

And certainly appearance did seem to be the keynote of the exhibition. In the matter of mechanical developments manufacturers have been consolidating their position during the past 12 months rather than making a striking advance. Easy gear changes, in one form or another, have been almost universally adopted. "Knee-action" suspension looks like becoming the rule, too. But automobiles just don't break down these days and one doesn't often hear a complaint about one not going fast enough. So naturally we turn to their body lines.

Conservative British

In this direction Britain is being more conservative than America and the Continent. Last year the Olympia Show contained many examples of advanced streamlining. They provoked great interest but also much criticism from British buyers. They were put there to test the public's reaction. The public answer was, in effect, "Go slow with this ultra-streamlining." So there was marked modification this year. Not that there was an absence of flowing curves. But the motif has become "clean-line" rather than "stream-line." The banishment of excresences such as spare wheel and luggage provisions was entirely approved.

The small 10 horsepower car still remains the backbone of the British motor industry. But an upward movement in horsepower has been started by the decrease in horsepower tax which has now come into operation. Whereas the average power of the exhibits at the 1934 show was 15 horsepower, it had risen to more than 19 horsepower this year.

When safety on the roads is occupying so much public attention, the signs at the show that manufacturers were striving after safer vehicles were welcomed. Visibility was seen to have come in for special attention and the elimination of pillars and other causes of blind spots were noticeable. There was also evidence in the accessory section of the show of a greater range of devices for garages for the testing of brakes.

The Prince of Wales made a special point of safety in his speech. He appealed for construction of better roads.

Paternalism or Progress? Two Views on Resettlement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 — The administration today met American Liberty League attacks on its resettlement, Alaskan colonization and subsistence homesteads plans with reports of progress in these fields.

The Liberty League in a pamphlet analyzing various governmental activities referred to the "half-baked theories" which "have failed to stand the test of trial."

Paternalistic Benefits

"Projects coated with the sanctity of social reform have failed to bestow benefits except of a paternalistic character which weakens the fiber of the people," the league declared. The subsistence homesteads experiment at Reedsville, W. Va., was singled out as "an example of what happens when misguided zealots obtain access to the public treasury."

Ignoring the league's protest, the resettlement administration announced that by next Friday it will have assumed care of 175,000 more farm families, bringing the total up to 525,000. Each family is furnished with the necessary implements of production to put them on a self-supporting basis.

Progress in Alaska

Lieut. Col. L. P. Hunt, director of the Alaska rural rehabilitation corporation, reported that approximately 850 persons are now housed in permanent homes in the Matanuska Valley of Alaska. Since their arrival in Alaska in June, the colonists raised 450 tons of food in their community gardens, much of which has been preserved for use this winter.

A warehouse, power unit, community garage, creamery and cannery have been completed, and a community center is under construction, Colonel Hunt reported. Work is progressing on a main school building, teachers' dormitory and administration buildings.

Despite the midsummer dissatisfaction expressed by a group of settlers, the morale of the colony as cold weather set in was described as high, with heads of families optimistic for next year. A giant turnip weighing nearly 19 pounds which was raised in the community gardens raised the hope of settlers for the future success of their crops.

Field of Recreation

Dealing with another field of land planning, the National Resources Committee today released a summary of state plans indicating that thousands of jobless can be employed in the field of recreation. The need for additional recreational facilities, for the development of forests, game and fish preservation and the development of water resources was pointed out by every state planning organization.

The fact that cities cannot supply recreational facilities on account of high population densities and high land values, and because of their failure to set aside adequate areas for recreation purposes during their earlier periods of growth, makes recreation a state problem, it was pointed out.

The New England Regional Planning Commission commented:

"We realize we are facing a period of readjustment in which the wise use of increased leisure time will be most important. Parks, forests and reservations will play a prominent part in the recreation life of this country. Nearly every State reports a decided increase during the last few years in the use of state parks and forests. In addition they offer an opportunity for constructive use of unemployed labor, not in competition with private business."

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Social Security Plans Head Agenda as Many States Call Special Legislative Sessions

CHICAGO, Oct. 28—The national social security program and pressing local matters are bringing lawmakers in many states back to their desks for special sessions.

Legislators in Illinois and Nebraska are dusting off their desktops this week, and lawmakers in four other states—Mississippi, Ohio, Oregon, Texas—are already hard at work over legislation which could not wait until the normal session.

Other states are soon to reopen the doors of their Capitol chambers. New Jersey begins its special session Oct. 24, Colorado Oct. 30, and Minnesota, Nov. 19. Others are expected.

Although not all these state legislatures have been called for identical purposes, it is anticipated that many of them will have the social security legislation turning in the hopper to make their own state laws agree with the federal security legislation passed on the closing days of the last Congress.

Legislators Guessed Wrong

Some of the states, it is true, in their last regular sessions tried to anticipate the federal legislation by passing blanket state laws to go into effect as soon as the federal laws were on the statute books. But not all of the federal legislation came out just as the legislators expected and consequently adjustments in many state laws must be made before the states can get their share of allotments, since action on the part of the states is necessary before the social security legislation of the Federal Government can go into effect. It has been said that 35 states must take legislative action to qualify for the allotments.

The social security program calls for co-operative state and federal action and increases the scope and activity of the states, according to Joseph P. Harris, director of research for the committee on public administration of the Social Science Research Council here. He has made a study of the state-federal relationship in this legislation which appears in the current issue of State Government.

"Only part of the whole act—old-age annuities—is exclusively federal, and will require no state action," said Mr. Harris. "In order to carry into effect the several other parts of the social security program, state legislation in most states is needed; (1) to make the state laws agree with the federal act, (2) to set up the necessary administrative machinery for carrying the act into effect, and (3) to provide the necessary financial support by state and local units of government to meet the requirement that federal aid funds be matched from state and local treasuries.

Funds Not Available

"Although the federal security act has become law, the defeat of the deficiency appropriation measure on the closing day of Congress means that no federal aid funds will be available until after Congress meets in January. This delay in providing federal aid should not seriously retard getting the program into action, for most states would not have been able to qualify for federal aid until after the first of next January.

"It may be anticipated that Congress will promptly pass a deficiency appropriation for this purpose when it meets, soon after the new year."

Two distinct provisions are made in the federal law designed to enable states to enact unemployment compensation laws, Mr. Harris pointed out. They are, first, a federal pay roll tax upon employers amounting to 1 per cent in 1936, 2 per cent in 1937 and 3 per cent thereafter. Employers may credit against this tax contributions (up to 90 per cent) made to the state employment compensation plans which meet the conditions of the federal law. The second provision is a federal subsidy to the states for the administration of unemployment compensation plans.

The federal law does not create a system of unemployment compensation, said Mr. Harris, but makes it possible for states to do so without placing an extra cost upon their employers in competition with employers of other states. Two principal types of unemployment compensation systems have been adopted in this country, according to this authority. They are the "individual employer reserve type and the state pooled fund type."

Wisconsin and Utah have the former type while the state pooled fund type has been adopted by the District of Columbia, Alabama, California, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Washington. According to Mr. Harris' summary, Alabama has a law under which employers contribute from .9 of one per cent in 1936 to 2.7 per cent in 1938, with employees contributing 1 per cent in 1936 and thereafter. The maximum weekly benefits are $15.

California has the combination plan, a state pooled fund with provision for individual accounts of equal benefits guaranteed. Massachusetts has the pooled fund plan with employee contributions one-half the employer rate. New Hampshire and New York have the pooled fund plan with employers contributing 1 per cent in 1936, 2 per cent in 1937 and 3 per cent in 1938. Utah has the employer reserve plan with employers contributing a 3 per cent rate and employees nothing. The benefits are $18 a week.

Absolute Security Not Goal

"No attempt is made to provide absolute security," said Mr. Harris, "That goal would be financially impossible in our economic order, and probably socially undesirable if it were attainable. When the program becomes fully effective there will still be need for public relief, but it will be greatly reduced. The social security program, as embodied in the federal act, with the necessary co-operative state legislation, will in the future guarantee a reasonable degree of security against the principal causes of destitution which have forced millions of American families to rely upon public relief during this depression.

"The federal social security act, unlike much recent legislation, increases rather than reduces the scope and activity of the states. Only one part of the act provides for exclusive federal action, namely, old-age annuities. The other parts of the program must await state action, and when put into effect, will be administered by the states.

Trend to Unified Action

"There is a definite trend toward the creation of unified state agencies in charge of social security activities and public welfare functions of the states. During the last several years emergency organizations have been set up in most of the states to meet the problem of unemployment relief, but it is now recognized that the problems of public welfare and social security require a more permanent organization.

"Among the states which set up, in 1935, state welfare departments or commissions entrusted with social security and other welfare activities are: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming."

In the new legislation the initiative is left to the states, Mr. Harris concluded, and the actual administration is to be a state function, but financial aid, encouragement, and technical assistance are provided by the Federal Government.

John G. Winant, chairman of the Federal Social Security Board, at a recent meeting of the American Municipal Association, declared that old-age insurance and unemployment compensation provided for by the federal legislation represents "an honest effort to give greater security to the wage-earner in industry." The whole program, he said, depends upon the passage of legislation by the states, making co-operation of state and local governments essential to the progress of the program.

Even Army Trucks Barred in Bermuda

By the Associated Press

Hamilton, Bermuda, Oct. 28

IN THEIR constant war against the use of automobiles in Bermuda, members of the Assembly refused the War Department permission to use motor trucks to cart stone from the government quarries to St. George's military headquarters and to Warwick Camp.

Japanese Press In China Clings To Free Opinion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Although Japanese officials in China have been active in discouraging Chinese newspapers from criticism of everything Japanese, there seems to be no corresponding control either Japanese or Chinese upon free utterance upon the part of the Japanese press in China concerning things Chinese.

The Nichi Nichi, Japanese daily in Shanghai, recently established a special Chinese edition (Chinese can read the Japanese edition only with difficulty because of its mixing-in of Japanese syllabic printing) which has been publishing some singularly breezy observations of one sort and another.

Typical of its recent articles, against which no complaint has been raised by the Chinese authorities but no reprinting of which has been attempted by the Chinese press, was an interview with one Major Tanihagi, stationed at Chungking for several months and passing through here en route to Japan.

Major Tanihagi was quoted as declaring that he found the Chinese "red" armies much better disciplined than the Government forces, and he added that they are supported by the peasants who "fear the bandit suppression armies as they would snakes . . . They plunder and conscript the people. Their plan to suppress the bandits consists of burning down a whole village. It is common to find them taking away the food of the people."

The Shanghai Mainichi, on the other hand, suffered a temporary suppression at the hands of the Japanese Counsul-General because it quoted a prominent visiting Japanese as critical of Japan's military policies in China.

Australian Bank Deposits Show £7,528,000 Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Aust.—Latest figures issued by the commonwealth statistician show that the total amount of savings bank deposits in Australia at the end of July was £218,423,000. This is an increase of £7,528,000 over July 32, 1934.

Of the total savings bank investment in the Commonwealth £129,156,000 is on deposit with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, and £89,267,000 with state savings banks.

U. S. To Buy 6000 Acres

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Six thousand acres of land have been set aside and aproved for government purchase as recreational areas on Crabtree Creek, midway between Raleigh and Durham. Announcement to this effect was made by James M. Gray of Raleigh, regional director of the Resettlement Administration's Land Utilization Division.

Silent Centuries Prepared the Way

Four Hundred Years Between Return From Babylon and the Coming of Jesus Served as Bridge—Jewish Religion Weakened by Work of the Intellectuals—Synagogues Supplanted Temple in Worship

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

Twenty-Fifth of 54 Articles

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH the account of the return of Ezra from Babylon to Jerusalem, and of the important part he played in re-establishing Zion, the Hebrew Bible closes as a record of historical events. This has been attributed to a seeming cessation of divine revelation, that is, until the coming of Jesus. Because of this, there was nothing of importance to record! Be that as it may, the student of history finds many outstanding events, as well as noble characters who, during those 400 years, did much to prepare the world for the acceptance of the message of Christianity. The four centuries from Ezra to Jesus thus assume a position of importance in relation to the great events that were to follow.

The captivity of the Jews accomplished by Nebuchadnezzar, in 586 B. C., was the beginning of a movement in that race commonly known as the "Dispersion." With that event, the national life of the Jews as an independent people ceased; and to this day they have been a race without a country. A result during the following centuries of this dispersion was the division of the Jews into three general sections: the Babylonian group, known as the Eastern Dispersion; the group at Alexandria, known as the Western Dispersion; and the group in Jerusalem, made up for the most part of those who returned from exile with Ezra.

Growth of Intellectual Class

As we have seen, the Jews who were led into captivity by the King of Babylon were far from slaves, in the common use of that word. They were permitted to live their own lives much in the way of their choosing, and to many of them, material prosperity came in a large measure. The scholarly pursuits of the more learned led in time to the development of an intellectual class that exercised great influence upon the religion and forms of worship of their people wherever found.

Under the mild rule of the Persian monarchs, which followed the downfall of Assyria, their liberties and prosperity were extended, and they spread out until in all the important cities of the East they became very influential, both because of their business acumen and resultant prosperity, and also because of their culture and learning. Babylon became the center of intellectual Jewry.

While monotheism was strengthened by the experiences of the exile, later, under the influence of the Persian national religion, there entered into Jewish theology, as we have seen, the doctrines of angelology and demonology, setting forth the conflict between good and evil, which were so constantly encountered in human experience. Numerous traces of this influence are found in the New Testament.

The Athens of Judaism

Babylon of that time has been aptly termed the Athens of Judaism. An important development among the learned Jews was the growth of an amplification of the Mosaic law, known as the Mishna. Need arose for more definite and specific rules of conduct than those contained in the Pentateuch.

This led to a development, which was in effect an extension of the ancient code to cover the details of daily life. So cumbersome was this revision that in time it became burdensome and restrictive of personal liberty. No doubt it was this characteristic of the Mishna that caused Jesus to declare that it made the law of none effect. It was this work of the intellectuals in their effort to extend the law that weakened the Jewish religion as a vital, sustaining form of worship. The spirit had become submerged in the letter.

Another Babylonian institution, as we have seen, was the synagogue, which supplanted the temple as the center of worship. Wherever Jews were found, this became the accustomed place of worship, as well as the center of education; and the rabbi, scribe, and priest supplanted the prophet.

Spread of Greek Language

When Macedonian Alexander swept the world in his unprecedented career, he took with him Greek culture and learning. At Alexandria, as has been related, gathered a group of Jewish scholars who readily accepted the Hellenic culture and philosophy, as well as the Greek tongue. Greek soon became the language of the people in this great center of commercial and cultural activity. In consequence there grew up the demand for a Greek version of the Hebrew Scriptures, and the result was the translation of what is known as the Septuagint Bible.

As Judaism and Greek philosophy met in this center of learning, a reconciliation of the two systems of thought became necessary. Out of this necessity came such books as the "Wisdom of Solomon," in which the effort was made to reconcile the philosophies of Plato and the Stoics with the teachings of the Hebrew Scriptures.

Philo Attracted Scholars

Notable scholars dwelt in this atmosphere of religion and learning. Among these, Philo, a contemporary of Jesus, stands out as a master in the effort to reconcile the Logos of the Greeks with the wisdom of the Hebrew Scriptures. The popularity of Philo spread far afield, and scholars flocked to him from distant parts of the world. Proof of the wide dissemination of Philo's teachings is had in the fact that Paul encountered it in his Apostolic pilgrimages. His denunciation of it in Colossians is marked, as was John's answer to the Alexandrian in the opening verses of the Fourth Gospel.

The influence of this Greek influx was, on the whole to liberalize the thought of Jewry, to shatter somewhat the formalism and dogma into which the religion of the Jews had drifted. In this way was preparation made for the coming of the revolutionary teachings of the Nazarene. And while his teachings among the Jews in a great measure fell upon deaf ears, the Gentile world, prepared by the Greek infiltration, was far more receptive.

The third group of the Jews of the Dispersion consisted, for the most part, of those who remained in Jerusalem. With the entry of Greek culture, following Alexander's conquest of the city, arose division and dissension among the people.

Certain classes, the aristocrats and Sadducees in particular, taken by the new philosophy, began to adopt Greek customs, dress, language, and philosophy. This weakened their devotion to the one God in the formalized worship of the day. The common people reacted to the Greek invasion in a directly opposite manner. They resisted it to the hilt, holding firmly to the old ways, even strengthening their devotion to their former worship.

But anon the scene changes. When Syria, a Hellenized country, succeeded Egypt as the overlord of Palestine, there arose the determination on the part of Antiochus Epiphanes, the Syrian King, to compel Jerusalem by force to accept Greek culture and religion. When, with this in view, he moved on the Holy City, the aristocrats and the Sadducees joined in purpose with him, and disaster followed. The temple was desecrated, traditional rites were forbidden, destruction reigned, and the city was plunged into the depths of woe.

But as has so often happened in human history, the tyrant overplayed his part. In an obscure town, a certain loyal and aged priest, Mattathias, refused to sacrifice upon the Greek altar set up in his yard. When an apostate Jew tried to force the issue, the priest slew him and fled with his family to the mountains. To him flocked great numbers of sympathizers, so many that Mattathias found himself at the head of a force of sufficient strength to combat the invader.

Ancient Temple Restored

Mattathias was soon succeeded by his son Judas, a man of high character and great military skill. In fact he has been classed among the world's greatest military commanders. With powerful strokes he drove back the Syrian in one hard-fought battle after another, until he at last freed his people and restored the ancient Temple.

The great military skill of Judas gave him the name, Maccabaeus, that is, The Hammerer. This period of history brought out the books of the Maccabees, which appear in the Apocrypha, but which, for their historical value, many scholars believe should have been included in the canon of the Old Testament.

Prosperity followed the victories of Judas. Meantime, Rome was supplanting the Greek influence in political and military affairs, although she had appropriated the essence of the Hellenic culture. Her influence rose like a dark shadow from the West, until finally it dominated the eastern world; and Palestine became a dependency of the city by the Tiber.

At least one contribution of Rome aided the spread of Christianity. The reign of civil law and order supplanted the chaos which had so long characterized the affairs of the East. With the coming to Palestine of the Roman eagles, however, there disappeared the last vestige of political independence for the stricken people. Persecution often prevailed, and a type of cruelty arose under Roman protection which could have no more striking example than that of the merciless Herod.

In his efforts to perpetuate his rule against all comers, Herod undertook to destroy the Christ-child; and to this purpose he ordered the destruction of all children in Bethlehem under two years of age. Great indeed was the need for the grace and truth which came through Christ Jesus.

New Sound Machine Reproduces Instantly Voices of Trial Witnesses

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Edward T. Lee, dean of the John Marshall Law School, hailed a new sound machine, capable of reproducing instantly the voices of trial witnesses, as "the last link in the chain of communication."

The sound-recording film can be synchronized with moving pictures and the two reproduced before reviewing tribunals.

The machine will be demonstrated before the Chicago Bar Association this week for approval as a court instrument.

"It is commonplace among judges and lawyers that reviewing courts are severely handicapped in endeavoring to reach just decisions by the barrenness and lifelessness of the printed records of court trials," Dean Lee said. "This invention has wide possibilities of reproducing the drama as it is presented in the trial court."

The apparatus follows closely Thomas A. Edison's reproducing principles, except that it is capable of instantaneous reproduction. Needle perforations on a half-inch film form the key to the compact, portable machine which was invented by J. Ripley Kiel, son of a sound engineer.

The inventor was satisfied with its practicability and application to court use after it recorded the full crime commission conference in Washington a year ago.

"We can bring back at any time—years from now—every word which was uttered at that conference," the bespectacled young engineer said. "And better still the tone of the speaker's voice is preserved."

The apparatus may be used also in recording the confession of a criminal, making it impossible for him to deny in court the statements he made to police or a district attorney.

At the crime conference the machine was inspected by J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Mr. Kiel said.

Italy Makes Contract For Meat With Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 28 (AP)—Italy will be able to buy Brazilian meat, presumably for its armies in East Africa, through arrangements just concluded.

The agreement, described by the Brazilian foreign ministry as the largest transaction of its kind between the two governments in recent years, calls for the delivery of 22,000 metric tons of frozen beef. Similar agreements are being discussed with three other European countries by Brazil.

One-Man Power In Austria Claim Of Starhemberg

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Oct. 28—Another Führer has appeared on the European political scene in the person of Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, Benito Mussolini's disciple and leader of the Austrian Heimwehr.

In a speech at Linz—which is known as one of the strongholds of pro-German feeling in Austria—Prince von Starhemberg uttered what is regarded as a clear warning to Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg and other colleagues in the Government, that he intends to exercise one-man rule in Austria.

Mussolini Move?

Since the new Führer represents the strongest and most powerful pro-Italian element in the Cabinet, yesterday's warning is also interpreted as a further Mussolini move to neutralize the growing feeling of the Austrian people against Italian actions in Africa, as well as to hold in check the renewed Austrian National Socialist activity in favor of union with Germany—an activity which increases as Il Duce gets more and more deeply embroiled in Ethiopia.

Claims Power

Referring to the recent Cabinet changes, Prince von Starhemberg said they had been made to allow the Führer to remove persons filling various posts "wherever and whenever the Führer wanted to do so."

"I shall take care," he added, "there shall ensue no dangers to the state from those elements of the population which are holding radical views."

In many passages of his speech he threatened any part of the armed formations—meaning, it is believed, Major Emil Fey's immediate following, namely, the Vienna Heimwehr—that resisted incorporation into the Heimwehr. He advised them to submit.

These threats to his own followers arouse doubts in spite of the dictatorial tone of the speech, as to whether Prince von Starhemberg really can become sole master of Austria.

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Another Conference has been arranged for the Whitsuntide week-end, May 29th—June 2nd, 1936, at Elfinsward, Hayward's Heath, Sussex. All are welcome.
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Impartial Writing of History Develops as Difficult Problem For Geneva Intellectual Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The League's Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in its meeting this year under the presidency of Prof. Gilbert Murray, discussed a remarkable variety of subjects and proved its increasing vitality. It may properly be said that it has become a center of attraction to all associations and movements which have for object closer relations in the domain of art, literature, scientific research, history, education, and intercourse between the peoples which will help to remove misunderstandings.

Despite much which at first sight appears discouraging today, there is an ever-growing belief that collaboration in peaceful pursuits such as the development of knowledge may be shown to be as useful as direct diplomatic action. Political difficulties accumulate, complicated by economic troubles, and the gulf separating nations grows wider.

Reaction Begins

Nevertheless as M. Henri Bonnet, the director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation—offshoot of the League's Committee—which has its headquarters in Paris, remarks in the report:

"It is certain that a reaction has begun, and that the importance and the need of mutual comprehension in intetrnational relations, are again being realized. There has recently been, for example, a revival of cultural and intellectual accords among governments. Often they correspond to a desire for political rapprochement, or are the result of negotiations of a different kind. It is rare that political understandings are established without a convention relating to questions of culture. . . . They express the fundamental fact that there must be, at the base of international life, moral principles universally admitted, and that there cannot exist a veritable peace while the peoples are ranged mentally against each other."

A draft convention on broadcasting in the cause of peace have been sent to members and non-members of the League for observations; and already a large number of replies have been received. According to M. Bonnet this proposed convention had been acted upon already, having some influence in bringing about the cessation of hostilities in South America.

Efforts are made to stimulate exchanges of professors and students between different countries, and the creation of appropriate chairs in the universities. Facilities for the liberal professions are sought. These desiderata have been largely granted in about 25 treaties drawn up since the war.

Intellectual Relations

"Recently," it was reported, "a new type of bilateral agreement had made its appearance, covering all the intellectual relations between two countries. Instances are to be found in Europe where the principal signatory countries are France, Italy, Belgium, Poland, Hungary and Austria; while in America mention may be made of Brazil and the Argentine."

There has been a study of comparative methods of teaching in the universities of 10 countries and the information collected is to be published.

One of the subjects which provoked debate was that of the teaching of history. It is considered that falsified national versions of the events of the past are in large part responsible for the spread of a dangerous nationalism. Particularly it is urged care should be taken in the preparation of school manuals. It should not be supposed that it is only those countries recently rendered more self-conscious which are guilty of distorted accounts of national history; all countries relate history to their own advantage and to the detriment of the neighbor. The regard for truth is extremely relative, and if one were to look for arguments against state education (otherwise desirable) they could be found in the possibility of using such a monopoly as an instrument for propagandist patriotic purposes.

Hard to Establish

Last year it was proposed to prepare a model bilateral agreement, to be submitted to governments, by which they should undertake to remove as far as possible divergences of interpretation from history manuals. Obviously it is difficult, probably impossible, to establish the truth of history, but some attempt at impartiality, and an absence of animus against other countries, should be made. The practical objection to the model agreement is that the scholastic systems differ greatly; and it was held to be simpler to recommend a declaration calling for the omission of unfriendly observations, and a more prominent place for incidents which would arouse mutual appreciation.

It was pointed out that France and Germany have, indeed, agreed to the reciprocal revision of their textbooks.

The organization is keenly alive to new methods of teaching, such as the proper employment of the cinema.

American Primitives

A matter of particular interest to America is the scheme for the publication of original works on the native civilizations of America and a similar series on the discoveries and on the history of America in the sixteenth century. It was proposed to the Assembly by Argentine, and the institute was asked to draw up a financial plan. A small committee of Americanists considered that the series "would serve to promote a knowledge of American culture and its origins, would dissipate misunderstandings and ignorance, and would open the door to an appreciation both of a splendid civilization and the work of those who created it."

It was explained that there will be two main sections. The first relates to the native civilization of America; a summary of the contents of 14 volumes has been drafted. The second section deals with the outstanding discoveries and with the history of America before and during the sixteenth and at the beginning of the seventeenth centuries. It has been subdivided into five principal periods. About 50 volumes are envisaged, some dealing with history proper, others devoted to synthetic surveys of the various characteristic aspects of the period studied.

Encouraging statements were received regarding the Museums Office, the "conversations" which are arranged, the study groups, the co-operation with China in the reorganization of schools and other activities. Finally, the assembly is requested to help in promoting a Conference of National Commissions of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris in 1937 on the occasion of the Exhibition.

Street Banquets Enlivened Jubilee in England

Keystone

Garlands of Flowers Add to Colorfulness of Festivities

Dancing and Music Enriched Evening Programs

Although the official celebration of the twenty-fifth year of King George's reign has come and gone and the floods of light which transformed London into a fairyland have vanished, the festive mood has continued. The recovery of Britain from the depths of the depression has been accompanied by a notable expression of solidarity in aims, and of loyalty to the head of the Empire. Nearest to the heart of the Londoner is the continued progress in clearing out the slums and the promise of suitable habitations for every family. In the people's celebrations of the jubilee the collection of pennies from those in modest circumstances for those even more lacking in worldly goods was an evidence of genuine brotherhood.

British Labor Leader Upholds Sanctions Plan

By **Herbert Morrison**
British Labor Leader

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The British Labor Party does not want war.

Indeed, our whole purpose in supporting the League of Nations is because we regard it as the greatest potential instrument for the prevention of war and the preservation of the peace of the world.

We have steadily supported the Covenant, and our greatest complaint about the policy of the present Government is that it has been luke-warm in its support of the League, that much of its diplomacy has been outside the League, that it helped to sabotage the Disarmament Conference, and that along with other governments, it must share the responsibility for the tragic slowness of the League in coming to grips with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Could Have Prevented War

We take the view that if effective and clear action had been taken twelve or even six months ago, the present unhappy war would not have taken place.

But Labor regards the League primarily as a body for conciliation, mediation and arbitration in settlement of international disputes.

Our policy is certainly not one of "sanctions and nothing but sanctions." But when conciliation has failed and undoubted aggression proceeds to war, we must not run away from the determined use of economic and financial sanctions, and we regret very much that the League has not found it possible to move with more speed and decision.

Military Reaction Possible

We believe economic and financial sanctions, promptly and vigorously applied, would have a very good chance of being effective, but we cannot ignore the fact that a country against whom sanctions are imposed might itself commence military operations against the League.

The possibility of military operations, therefore, cannot be excluded.

The Labor Party, however, is certainly not going about the country clamoring for war. We desire that in all operations for the maintenance of peace, the League shall act as a body.

Milwaukee Theaters Close

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 26 (AP)—The closing of 32 neighborhood theaters in Milwaukee "until further notice" was announced yesterday. The management said the closing, effective at noon, was due to labor difficulty.

French Radicals Warn Premier To Support League Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 28—More positive French support for the League's policy of economic and financial sanctions against Italy is expected to result from the Radical Party Congress just concluded.

Whether Pierre Laval remains in office as Premier or whether—as certain decisions by the congress seem to foreshadow—his Cabinet is overthrown when Parliament reassembles in November, a less hesitant stand in favor of firmly applying the League Covenant to check the aggression of Italians in Ethiopia is to be demanded by the Radicals, the dominant political party in France.

Herriot Leads

Led by Edouard Herriot—Pierre Laval's presumed successor at the Quai d'Orsay if there is a Cabinet change—the Radical Congress came out strongly for close collaboration with the British Government in rendering the League effective.

A declaration of policy was unanimously adopted, stating that although "Italian friendship is dear to us, we cannot too severely condemn the recent press campaigns against the British democracy which have been the cause of painful astonishment in all the soundest sections of our nation. Unanimous in condemnation of aggression, our party demands that financial and economic sanctions be applied in conformity with the Covenant, but at the same time it demands that all possibilities of conciliation that are just to the interests of all be fully explored."

League Praised

Even more significant for future foreign policy of France, however, is the fact that M. Herriot won a triumphant re-election to the party leadership largely on the basis of his brilliant oration exalting the League of Nations and the primal importance of Franco-British friendship.

While the Radical Congress did not upset the government, it hung a heavy and menacing sword over its head. The support of the Laval Cabinet has been conditioned upon the "disarmament and dissolution without delay of anti-Republican leagues."

Ultimatum to Laval

Resolutions passed by the Congress amount in effect to an ultimatum delivered to M. Laval, requiring him to submit to the French Chamber adequate measures for the suppressing of the leagues before the discussion of the budget, which in practice would mean by about the middle of November.

That the Cabinet as at present constituted with several members drawn from the Center and Right would agree to such severe action against nationalistic leagues like the "fiery cross" and "L'Action Française" is believed extremely doubtful.

Deny All War Loans, Peace Worker Urges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANDERSVILLE, Ga.—That the United States keep out of European entanglements by refusing loans to Italy and Ethiopia, was the demand made at a meeting here of the Georgia Peace Society by Miss Jeanette Rankin of Atlanta, noted for her untiring fight for peace.

"I am deeply concerned over the continual talk of war," said Miss Rankin. Speaking of the price the nation will pay to keep out of war by restricted trade, Miss Rankin declared, "the price is small contrasted with the price asked by the profiteers when they involve us in conflict.

"And go to war we will if we trade with war. The munition makers, the bankers, and those who have invested interest in war made huge profits in the last war.

"The people's share in the war," continued Miss Rankin, "is 11,000,000 unemployed, 20,000,000 suffering the humiliation of relief, taxes for past wars, taxes for future wars, domination of the Government by militarists,, laws violating the right of free speech, reduction of education, economic insecurity, disillusionment, despair and chaos."

Georgia W. C. T. U. Plans Vigorous Dry Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—With the announcement that the Georgia Woman's Christian Temperance Union will continue its fight against liquor, Mrs. Mary Scott Russell, president of the local branch, opened the first session of the fifty-second annual convention.

That the "greatest campaign in its history" would be made by the W. C. T. U., was the report issued by Mrs. Russell. She also announced that the organization would strive to bring before the public the effect of the "liquor evil" and to elect a dry state legislature.

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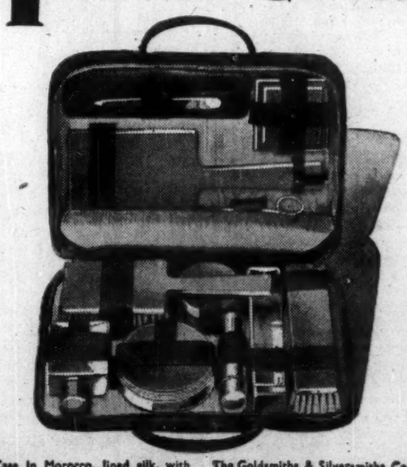

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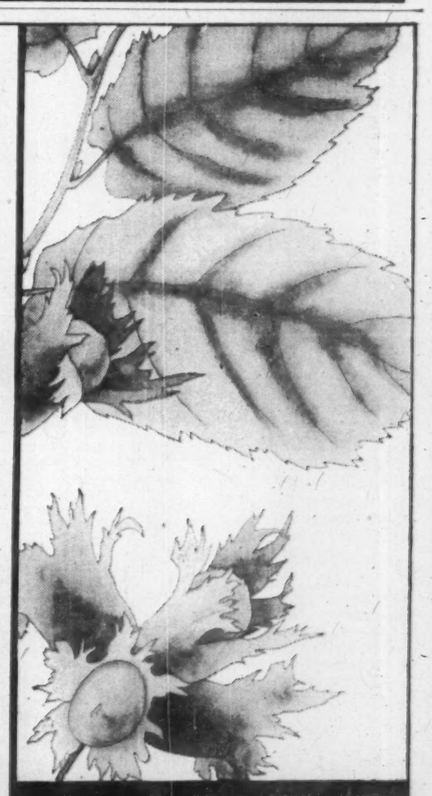
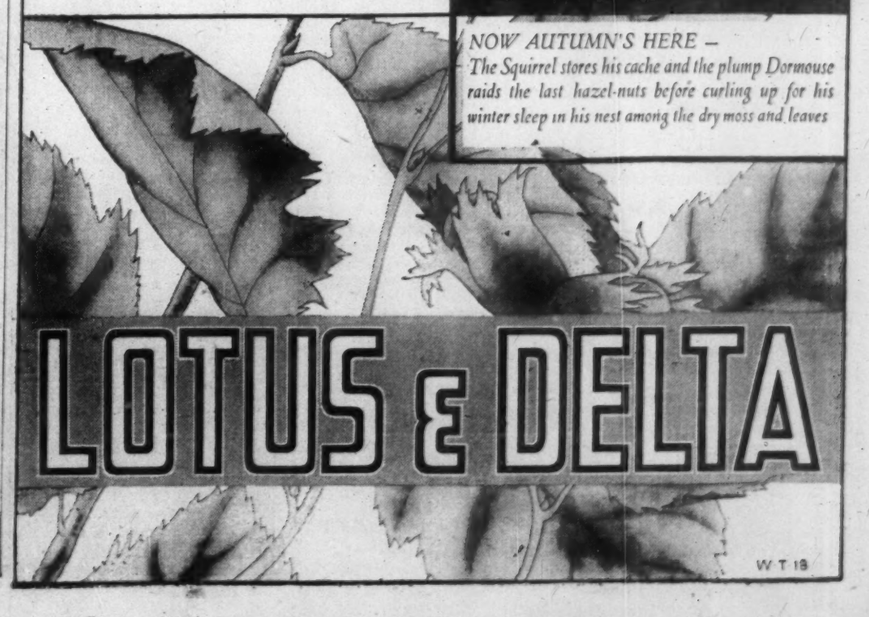


NOW AUTUMN'S HERE — The Squirrel stores his cache and the plump Dormouse raids the last hazel-nuts before curling up for his winter sleep in his nest among the dry moss and leaves



LOTUS & DELTA
W T 18

Eastern College Football—Squash Racquets Start—Hockey in Great Britain

Only Six Left On Undefeated Eastern Fields

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An old newspaper adage proclaims that it is not news if a dog bites a man; but it is news if a man bites a dog. Then what sort of news in this eastern football season when the East bites itself? With the schedules only half completed the undefeated bandwagon holds only six customers, namely, West Point, Dartmouth, Princeton, Holy Cross, Syracuse and New York University.

Of course those names are pretentious in eastern football, but what a flock of pretentious collegiate names have dropped by the wayside! The "Kaydets" hold their heads highest, toppling Harvard and Yale while Holy Cross, were it not for a tie with Manhattan, might rank as high with Harvard and Colgate numbered as victims.

Now lets glimpse at the storms coming this week end. West Point, following two severe week ends with Harvard and Yale, bucks Mississippi State, coached by the former Army mentor, Maj. Ralph Sasse and the good Major has pointed to this affair. Probably Army has the best team, but can it turn on the "heat" three successive Saturdays? N. Y. U. is almost certain to continue, facing only Bucknell.

Dartmouth vs. Yale Again

Dartmouth will try for the nineteenth time to score a victory over a Yale team. Three times the Hanover football teams have tied Yale, but never a victory. And more than once the Big Green has detrained at New Haven a better team on paper, but somehow that has not counted. This week end Coach Earl "Red" Blaik will take a team that is at least as good as the Eli and will try to instill into the players that they are playing New Haven High School to get the name Yale out of consideration. This looks like the game of the week and should Dartmouth win, New Haven may wonder at a celebration that will be a celebration.

Holy Cross has a "breather" in St. Anselm, but Princeton might encounter trouble retaining its seat in facing an Annapolis football team that is none too well pleased at successive beatings from Yale and Notre Dame. The Middies are due and Fritz Crisler's seniors had better have command of all the reputed cunning and craftiness of the cat family to hold the invaders off. Syracuse should top Penn State; but the latter did not look too bad in holding Pittsburgh to a 9-0 score last Saturday.

Forgetting the elite for a moment and scanning the coming week-end schedule for other football games, easterners are offered some very fine attractions. That Fordham-Pittsburgh affair at the Polo Grounds should be something. Ground-rumbling tackling and teeth-rattling blocking will not be amiss. Columbia and Cornell are due for the "cellar" championship at Ithaca, providing, of course, that Harvard cracks somebody's eggshell sooner or later.

Harvard Might Win a Game

At Boston the "wise" ones are buying blocks of seats to the Harvard-Brown game because it looks now as though the Crimson is going to win a game and tear down their own goal posts. Brown, the invader, is having an "off" season, which is very inspiring and helpful to the harassed Harvards. Incidentally, the Crimson banner this season has been no more than a red ink blot, but it has been a mark at least. Dick Harlow might point to the fact that Harvard has lost its three "major" games to date to three of the six undefeated teams—Army, Holy Cross and Dartmouth—and that is something.

Easterners should not talk much about intersectional affairs this season. All in all, the results have been too disastrous. Boston College and Carnegie Tech are the only solaces for a series of pastings. B. C. beat Michigan State the previous week and Carnegie Tech came from nowhere to spatter mud on Purdue's reputation at Lafayette, Ind., Saturday, by a score of 7 to 0.

Walsh Sours Quartet

The other intersectional affairs last Saturday are not so pleasing, North Carolina State smearing Manhattan, 20-0; Notre Dame adding more grief to the sinking Navy, 14-0, and Michigan taking advantage of Columbia's mistakes to win at New York, 19 to 7.

The Pine Tree State quartet has been soured by a rank outsider, one Adam Walsh of past Notre Dame fame, who has taken the lowly Bowdoins right into the thick of things and bumped Colby out of consideration to the tune of 20—0. Mr. Walsh has no less than Mr. Dave Morey and an energetic group of football players called Bates to surmount this week end, however, and he may be quieted somewhat. The other Pine Tree State affair last Saturday saw Bates, following trouncings from the Goliaths, N. Y. U., and Dartmouth, plaster a 26—7 licking on Maine. Beware Mr. Walsh and look out Mr. Morey!

Williams remained "tops" among Massachusetts small colleges by outlasting Tufts, 20 to 0, at the Oval of the Jumbo, Saturday, and Medford was quiet Saturday night. Well, scores tell the story of other eastern games, but by the way, and still speaking of football, have you seen and heard the Harvard band march and play? The Harvard football players have no ear for music or they couldn't lose with such inspiring renditions.

Army End Pulls Game Out of Clouds

Wide World

Winning Touchdown Pass, Just Before Half Ends

Photo Shows Russell Janzan Catching Forward Pass From Monk Meyer in End Zone, Despite Frantic Efforts of Yale Players to Stop Him. Play Started From Eli Five-Yard Line, With One Minute Left in First Half, Giving Army 14-6 Lead. Army Won, 14-8

College Football Results

Abilene Christian 7, Southwestern 0.
Adrian 26, Assumption 0.
Albion T. 18, Ricks 12.
Alabama 17, Georgia 7.
Albright 23, Ursinus 0.
Alfred Holbrook 12, Union (Ky.) 7.
Allen 13, Morristown 6.
Amherst 26, Wesleyan 0.
Appalachian S. T. 12, West. Car. T. 0.
Arizona 9, N. M. Aggies 6.
Arkansas 51, C. of Ozarks 6.
Army 14, Yale 8.
Augustana 12, North Central 0.
Aurora 19, Wartburg 0.
Baldwin-Wallace 60, Ashland 0.
Ball State 25, Oakland City 0.
Bates 26, Maine 7.
Baylor 14, Texas A. & M. 6.
Bishop 32, Samuel Houston 0.
Bloomsburg T. 6, Indiana (Penna.) T. 0.
Boston 40, Vermont 6.
Boston College 19, New Hampshire 6.
Bowdoin 20, Colby 0.
Brigham Young 13, Wyoming 6.
Bucknell 6, W. & J. 0.
California 21, So. California 7.
California Aggie 21, Chicho 8.
Capital 13, Marietta 12.
Carnegie Tech 7, Purdue 0.
Carroll 19, Lake Forest 7.
Case 12, Oberlin 6.
Catawba 20, Carson-Newman 6.
C. C. N. Y. 14, Drexel 0.
Central Okla. T. 7, Okla. Baptists 0.
Chicago 13, Wisconsin 7.
Cincinnati 67, Baltimore 0.
Claflin 35, Paine 0.
Clarion T. 19, Edinboro T. 0.
Clarkson 27, Alfred 0.
Coe 18, Iowa State T. 0.
Colorado 19, Colorado State 6.
Concordia 13, Augustana 6.
Concord T. 13, Glenville T. 6.
Cornell (Iowa) 13, Monmouth 7.
Cortland Normal 39, East Stroudsburg 0.
Creighton 7, Grinnell 6.
Dartmouth 14, Harvard 6.
Davidson 7, Citadel 7.
Defiance 6, Central Normal 6.
DeKalb T. 19, Carbondale T. 0.
Delaware 33, Washington C. 12
DePaul 26, Western State 0.
Detroit 19, Villanova 15.
Dickinson 45, Haverford 0.
Dillard 8, Talladega 8.
Eastern Ky. 9 Louisville 0.
East Tennessee T. 19, Tusculum 6.
Earlham 7, Bluffton 6.
Edmond T. 7, Oakland Baptists 0.
Elmhurst 13, Eureka 6.
Fisk 2, Knoxville 0.
Florida A. & M. 24, Benedict 6.
Fordham 15, Lebanon Valley 0.
Furman 32, Mercer 0.
Geneva 26, W. Va. Wesleyan 8.
Georgetown (Ky.) 26, Depauw 0.
Gettysburg 27, Muhlenberg 0.
Gonzaga 21, Washburn 0.
Grand Junction J. C. 26, Regis 0.
Greeley State 17, Western State 7.
Grove City 13, Allegheny 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 61, Hamline 0.
Hamilton 13, Rochester 0.
Hampden-Sydney 24, Bridgewater 0.
Hampton 20, Lincoln 0.
Hanover 25, Evansville 12.
Hattiesburg T. 12, Memphis T. 0.
Hillsdale 6, Albion 0.
Hiwassee 20, Biltmore 14.
Hobart 38, Kenyon 6.
Holbrook 12, Union College 7.
Holy Cross 3, Colgate 0.
Howard 13, Murray 0.
Huron 6, Yankton 0.
Idaho 14, Montana 7.
Idaho (S. B.) 37, C. of Idaho 7.
Illinois C. 12, Carthage 0.
Illinois Wes. 7, Stevens Point 0.
Indiana State 6, Franklin 0.
Iowa 19, Illinois 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 20, Penn 0.
Ithaca 34, Panzer 0.
Jamestown C. 15, Wahpeton S. 0.
John Tarleton 40, Hillsboro (J. C.) 0
Kalamazoo 20, Hope 0.
Kansas 9, Kansas State 2.
Kemper 13, Kansas City J. C. 0.
Kent State 45, Bowling Green 0.
Knox 18, Beloit 7.
Ky. S. C. 19, Tuskegee 14.
Langley Field 13, Newberry 6.
La Salle 7, West Chester T. 0.
Louisiana State 7, Vanderbilt 2.
Louisiana Tech 32, Louisiana N. 0
Luther 6, Dubuque 0.
Macomb T. 3, Charleston T. 0.
Mars Hill 32, Belmont Abbey 0.
Maryland 20, Florida 6.
Marquette 33, Mississippi 7.
Mass. State 20, Worcester P. I. 0.
Mayville T. 13, Valley City T. 6.
Miami (Ohio) 20, Marshall 13.
Michigan 19, Columbia 7.
Michigan M. & T. 18, Marquette T. 0
Michigan State 47, Washington 13.
Michigan S. N. 0, Illinois S. N. 0.
Michigan T. 18, Northern State T. 2
Middlebury 14, Norwich 0.
Millersville T. 7, Mansfield T. 0.
Minnesota 21, Northwestern 13.
Mississippi State 7, Xavier 0.
Mississippi T. 12, West Tenn. T. 0.
Missouri 6, Iowa State 6.
Montclair T. 18, Kutztown T. 0.
Moorhead T. 19, St. Cloud 0.
Mount Union 7, Wooster 7.
Muncie T. 25, Oakland City 0.
Muskingum 25, Westminister 14.
Nashville A. N. I. 25, Huntville A. & M. 0.
Nassau C. C. 20, N. Y. Aggies 0.
Nebraska 19, Oklahoma 0.
New York 7, Georgetown 6.
North Carolina 19, Ga. Tech 0.
N. D. State 20, N. Dakota 20.
N. M. Normal 12, Adams S. T. 0.
New Mexico 21, New Mexico M. I. 0.
North Carolina C. 6, St. Augustine 0.
N. C. State 20, Manhattan 0.
No. Illinois T. 28, So. Illinois T. 0.
Northeastern 13, Lowell T. S. 6.
Notre Dame 14, Navy 0.
Oglethorpe 3, Erskine 0.
Ohio Northern 6, Heidelberg 6.
Ohio State 28, Indiana 6.
Ohio 26, Dayton 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 14, Wittenberg 12.
Oshkosh T. 14, Platteville T. 7.
Otterbein 24, Hiram 7.
Pacific 7, Nevada 6.
Parsons 18, Columbia (Iowa) 6.
Pennsylvania 67, Lafayette 0.
Pittsburgh 9, Penn State 0.
Portland Normal 39, E. Stroudsburg 0.
Princeton 54, Cornell 0.
Providence 13, Springfield 0.
Randolph Macon 17, Guilford 6.
Redlands 7, Occidental 7.
Rice 28, Texas 19.
Richmond 6, F. & M. 6.
R. I. State 13, Coast Guard 7.
Ripon 18, Lawrence 14.
River Falls T. 14, LaCrosse T. 0.
Rutgers 27, Lehigh 6.
Santa Clara 20, Portland 7.
Shaw 14, J. C. Smith 3.
Shenandoah 19, Naval T. S. 12.
South Dakota 7, S. D. State 2.
So. Methodist 18, Hardin-Simmons 6.
St. Benedict's 18, Fort Hays T. 0.
St. Bonaventure 32, Davis & Elkins 7.
St. Francis 19, Brooklyn 0.
St. John's (Md.) 19, American 7.
St. Joseph's 24, Rose P. I. 6.
St. Lawrence 20 Niagara 13.
St. Mary's 13, San Francisco 0.
St. Mary's 31, Lawrence Tech. 0.
St. Norbert C. 12, Milwaukee Teas. 7.
St. Thomas 7, St. Mary's 6.
Shippensburg T. 26, Calif (Penna.) T. 0.
Southwest O. T. 8, Northwestern O. T. 0.
Stanford 6, Washington 0.
Storer 6, Downington 0.
Superior T. 7, Eau Claire T. 0.
Susquehanna 0, Moravian 0.
Swarthmore 19, Johns Hopkins 6.
Syracuse 19, Brown 0.
Tempe T. 6, Flagstaff T. 0.
Temple 19, West Virginia 6.
Tennessee 25, Centre 14.
Tennessee Wes. 7, Georgia T. 6.
Texas Christian 27, Centenary 7.
Thiel 19, Bethany 7.
Toledo 13, Denison 6.
Tougaloo 19, Okolona 7.
Trenton T. 0, Arnold 0.
Trinity 26; Connecticut State 13.
Troy T. 28, Statesboro T. 26.
Tulane 33, Sewanee 0.
Tulsa 12, Oklahoma A. & M. 0.
Union 21, Rensselaer P. I. 0.
Upsala 6, Juniata 6.
U. C. L. A. 33, Oregon 6.
Utah 39, Denver 14.
Utah State 53, Colorado Mines 0.
Virginia P. I. 15, Wash. & Lee 0.
Virginia Union 12, St. Paul 7.
Virginia 0, Virginia M. I. 0.
Virginia State 6, Greensboro A. & T. 6.
Wabash 21, Manchester 7.
Wake Forest 7, George Washington 6.
Wash. State 26, Oregon State 13.
Wayne 14, Buffalo 0.
Waynesburg 13, Slippery Rock 0.
Weatherford T. 8, Tallequah T. 0.
West. Ky. I. C. 21, Rust 0.
West Ill. T. 3, East Ill. T. 0.
Western Union 19, Madison T. 0.
West Virginia S. C. 38, Howard 6.
Western Md. 7, Mt. St. Mary's 0.
Whitewater T. 20, Wheaton 13.
Whitman 32, Oregon Normal 0.
Whitworth 19, Intermountain 0.
Wilberforce 20, Louisville Municipal 0.
Wichita University 7, Pittsburgh T. 6.
Williams 20, Tufts 0.
Wright (J. C.) 7, Concordia 0.
W. & M. 14, Roanoke 7.
W. & M. (NB) 31, Gallaudet 0.
York 25, Dana 0.
Ypsilanti 0, Illinois S. N. 0.

Dean Adds Another Record to His List

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 28 (AP)—Jerome (Dizzy) Dean added another record to his amazing list yesterday when he was charged with defeat and credited with victory in the same baseball game. The major league All-Stars defeated the minor league All-Stars, 12 to 4, before 18,000 persons.

The Cardinal pitcher started out on the mound for the minor league nine, allowing five hits and two runs in three innings before he was switched to the major league, replacing Newt Kimball. He went ahead to get credit for the victory since Kimball, starting boxman, did not play enough innings.

Dean was nicked for 12 hits and six earned runs.

Yanks Retain Oakland Farm

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 26 (AP)—A working agreement between the New York Yankees and the Oakland Baseball Club whereby the American League team farms its young players to the Pacific Coast League outfit, has been renewed for the 1936 season, it was announced yesterday. The Yankees will continue to have first call on promising Oakland players.

Four Events Awarded

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—The executive committee of the physical education board of the Y. M. C. A. has awarded four United States athletic events. The 1936 handball tournament will be held in Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 21-24; swimming, Brooklyn Central "Y," April 17-19; volleyball, Davenport, Iowa, March 10-12; wrestling, Wilkes-Barre, Penna., April 3-4.

Packers' Newest Passing Unit Is Decided Threat

National Professional Football League Standing

Western Division

	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	PC.
Chicago Cards	3	1	1	47	46	.750
Green Bay	5	0	2	86	49	.714
Chicago Bears	3	0	2	100	45	.600
Detroit	3	1	2	81	42	.500
Eastern Division						
New York	4	0	2	109	62	.667
Pittsburgh	3	0	4	60	129	.429
Brooklyn	2	0	3	53	57	.400
Boston	1	0	4	32	63	.200
Philadelphia	1	0	4	30	114	.200

Results Oct. 28

Pittsburgh 9, Boston 0.
Cardinals 14, New York 13.
Green Bay 17, Chicago Bears 14.
Brooklyn 17, Philadelphia 6.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP) — The Green Bay Packers' newest forward passing combination, Arnie Herber to Don Hutson, promises to make as much trouble for the rest of the National Professional Football League as its predecessors.

The Packers kept all foes worried when Red Dunn was tossing touchdown passes to Johnny Blood and Lavvie Dilweg a few years back. The Chicago Bears probably never suffered any more sorrow at the hands of Blood, Dilweg and Dunn, however, than they did yesterday from Herber and Hutson, as the Packers won, 17 to 14.

With less than five minutes left to play at Wrigley Field, and the Bears leading, 14 to 3, Herber passed to the former Alabama star for a total gain of 69 yards and a touchdown. A few minutes later, after Ernie Smith had recovered Bernie Masterson's fumble on the Bear 12, Herber whipped a short one to Hutson for the winning score.

The Packers took the lead in the second period on Ade Schwammel's 18-yard place kick, but the Bears came back with touchdowns in the third and fourth quarters to take the lead. Masterson passed to Gene Ronzani for the first touchdown, and Johnny Sisk galloped 55 yards for the other.

The defeat dropped the Bears from the western division leadership to third place, with the Packers remaining second.

The Chicago Cardinals bounced back into the western division and league leads by knocking over the 1934 champion New York Giants, 14 to 13. Ken Strong's first failure in two years to make good on a try for the extra point provided the margin of difference. The former New York University ace missed after Ed Danowski had plunged over for the first Giant score early in the first period.

Bill Smith caught a long pass from Ike Peterson for a touchdown and kicked for the point in the third period to put the Cards in front. The Giants again took the lead on Danowski's touchdown pass to Tod Goodwin later in the period, and Harry Newman converted. With less than four minutes left, Phil Sorboe ran a punt back 88 yards for a touchdown and Smith again converted for the winning point.

Red Franklin led the Brooklyn Dodgers to a 17-to-6 victory over Philadelphia. In the third period, with the Eagles leading, 6 to 3, he passed to Ralph Kercheval for a touchdown, and in the fourth his 45-yard run put the ball on the four-yard line from where John Karcis rammed over. Kercheval added both extra points and kicked a 25-yard field goal in the first period. Philadelphia took the lead early in the third on Ed Matesic's long pass to Joe Carter.

Pittsburgh defeated Boston, 6 to 0, on Armand Niccolai's field goals from the 41-yard line in the second frame, and from 43 yards in the third.

The Detroit Lions get back into action against Boston at Detroit Wednesday night, and round out a big week against the Cardinals at Chicago Sunday. In the other Sunday games, the Bears tackle the Giants for the first time of the season at New York, Philadelphia plays at Boston, and Brooklyn meets Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh.

Squash Racquets Season Under Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, N. Y., Oct. 28—Frederick B. Alexander Jr., treading in the footsteps of his father, who was a brilliant lawn tennis player a quarter of a century ago, scored a deserved victory in the opening squash racquets event of the season, the annual invitation tournament of the Nassau Country Club, for the trophy presented by J. Louis Luckenbach, over the week end.

Though aided a bit in his battles by his high handicap of five, Alexander nevertheless won so easily as to create the suspicion that he would have succeeded even with a much lower handicap. He tackled two of the low handicap men of the tournament, Beekman Pool, former national title holder, low man at —6, and Baldwin Terry, whose impost was —4, and defeated them both, winning from the former in straight games, and from Terry in four, when he slipped a bit on condition in the third game. Only in another overhandicapped case was he forced to five games, when Willard K. Rice, also a star at squash tennis, fought him on even terms for five close games. Rice's handicap is 5.

In the final, Alexander had the easiest task of all, when Herbert D. Lancaster, the former Canadian star, now established in New York, at the University Club, was unable to win a single game from scratch, though he forced extra points in the second game, Alexander winning at 15—2, 16—15, 15—12. Lancaster had previously defeated J. Lawrence Pool 2d, at —4, Donald J. Nightingale, another of the University Club stars, on even terms, and had allowed Archibald G. Thacher Jr., another of the Harvard Club leaders, one point handicap.

There was a doubles tournament also, for those outside the selected list of singles stars, who survived the oepning round, and the final victory in this went to Robert E. McCormick and R. M. B. Potter, handicapped at three, who defeated H. G. Cushing and Danforth Miller in the final, after a five-game match, allowing them one point. The score was 15—8, 15—12, 16—18, 14—15, 15—6.

The result of the play indicates that University Club, to which most of the winners belong, will make a strong bid for the metropolitan team championship which gets under way this coming Thursday.

Great English Hockey Season Is Seen Ahead

LONDON, Oct. 28 (Canadian Press)—The greatest hockey season in England's history is getting under way with more Canadian players than ever before on hand and plans being advanced for new and bigger rinks throughout the country. England has seen enough good hockey to know it wants only the best—and that's what it will get this season.

An early season match between Streatham and "The Rest" attracted a capacity crowd of 3000 at the Streatham rink and at Wembley more than 10,000 watched the Lions and Canadians in their first engagement.

Percy Nicklin, who piloted Moncton Hawks to Canadian senior championships in 1933 and 1934 and now is managing the Richmond Hawks in the English League, said he was so impressed with what he had already seen that he doubted whether Halifax Wolverines, Canada's 1936 Olympic team, could defeat all the best teams in England.

Standard of Play Improved

Standard of play has improved year by year, as more Canadians came here to play under the British Ice Hockey Association, but the 1935-36 season will give British fans the best ice entertainment they have ever had.

A rink is being built at Earl's Court along the lines of Detroit Olympia, home of the Red Wings of the National Hockey League. It will accommodate more than 8000 spectators. Kensington Corinthians and Earl's Court Rangers will play their home games there.

At Brighton, a "Sports' Drome" is being built to seat 4000, and to house the Brighton Tigers. Plans are well advanced for rinks in other parts of the country. London Speedway managers are particularly interested in the sport which is filling existing rinks to capacity.

One of them, Fred Monckford, intends to build a new one in Southeast London, to seat 12,000. He is to visit Canada and the United States to study plans of the big National League arenas in Toronto, New York, Montreal, Detroit and Chicago.

A few years ago players from Canada without a good home reputation would have been—and were—lionized in England. Now it is different. They have got to be good to be invited to England. First class referees are being brought with them to see that the game is played as it should be.

Among the first of the newcomers to make an appearance this fall were Joe Stinchcombe and the veteran Babe Donnelly from Sudbury, Ont., who gave a brilliant display for Streatham against "The Rest." Bobby Beaton, Lou Bates, Hymie McArthur and Amantea were among the best on the other side.

Making Impression

Bates, former Ottawa star, is one of the most popular players in England. An effective rusher, Bates is paying more attention to defensive work and play-making this season. Jimmy Haggarty, newcomer from Port Arthur, Ont., also made a big impression in this match.

The Lemay brothers from Winnipeg, Tony and Albert, made their debut at Streatham, but were disappointing. The little western speedsters apparently had not found their stride. Johnny Templeton, of Winnipeg, also failed to impress the critical.

Hockey Doings Are Being Recorded By Items From Camps

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After all the ruckus stirred up when Art Ross first ordered his defensemen to wear helmets, in which other hockey managers treated the Boston idea with scorn and derision, the Chicago Black Hawks and Detroit Red Wings have ordered their defensemen to blossom forth with the protective headgear this season. . . . N. Y. Amerks will not look much like the recent editions, the way Red Dutton is scooping up players, the latest being the purchase of Jeff Kalbfleisch, who played a while with St. Louis Eagles last year. . . . Earl Seibert of Rangers and Aurel Joliat of Canadiens are the featured "holdouts" at present. . . . Sprague Cleghorn began the formation of a Pittsburgh team at Niagara Falls with some 30 candidates, of which 10 are amateurs. . . . Art Somers, veteran Ranger center, who obtained his release recently, will coach an amateur team in the Northern Saskatchewan Amateur League.

Toronto Maple Leafs have signed five amateurs, Jack Howard, Norval Fitzgerald, George Parsons, Normie Man and Jimmy Fowler. They probably will get their seasoning with Eddie Powers's Syracuse team in the International League. . . . The new $50,000 organ at Olympia is interfering with the practice of the Red Wings and Olympics—too much rhythm. . . . George Hay, former major-league star, has been appointed manager of London in the International. . . . Chicago Black Hawks played a game of softball against University of Illinois intramural championship team and whaled the collegians, 20 to 0, with Alex Levinsky pitching for the victors. . . . Stew Adams, who patrolled a wing for Detroit in the N. H. L. is coaching Calgary Tigers in the Northwestern League. . . . The T. D. Oke trophy, emblematic of the International League championship, was officially presented to Detroit Olympics by the league prexy, John D. Chick, recently. . . . First to report to George Boucher, new coach of Springfield, were Chris Speyer, Whitey Field, Abbie Cox, Jack Toupin, Art Alexandre, and Adelard Lafrance. . . . Jack Adams, Detroit manager, is trying to develop Michigan prospects to place an American angle in hockey. . . . Vernon Ayres, Harold Starr, Lynn Patrick and Larry Molyneaux are among those working out with Herb Gardiner's Philadelphia Ramblers. . . . Rabbit McVeigh, veteran center for Americans, recently released, has signed with London. . . . Chicago has four good defensemen in Art Coulter, Alex Levinsky, Marty Burke and Art Wiebe.

Dick Klein, brother of Dede Klein of the N. Y. Americans, and Roy Conacher, brother of Lionel and Chuck Conacher, are impressing Art Ross and Frank Patrick in the Bruin camp. . . . Maroons are well supplied with goaltenders in Alex Connell, Bill Beveridge and Bill Taugher. . . . The Bruin Cubs beat the Bruins, 3-2, in the first exhibition game, and Toronto Maple Leafs played a 3-3 affair with Eddie Powers's Whites. . . . Red Wings plan now on a defense consisting of Ebbie Goodfellow, Doug Young, Bucko MacDonald and Scotty Bowman. . . . Rochester, instead of New Haven, will get the cream of N. Y. Americans' surplus players.

Canadian Football Scores

Hamilton 10, Ottawa 3.
Queen's 18, Western (London) 10.
Toronto Argonauts 18, Montreal 12.
Toronto Varsity 20, McGill 6.

Western Reserve Star Tops Nation's Scorers

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Ray Zeh, Western Reserve fullback, continued to lead the nation's football scorers this week, having chalked up the impressive total of 70 points through virtue of nine touchdowns and 16 points after touchdowns.

Frank Patrick, fullback of Pittsburgh, in five games collected seven touchdowns, five points after touchdowns and three field goals for a total of 56 points. Patrick scored a touchdown and a field goal to account for all of his team's points against Penn State on Saturday, Pitt winning, 9 to 0.

College Soccer Results

Conn. State 2, Trinity 0.
East Stroudsburg 5, Belvedere 1.
F. & M. 4, Dickinson 1.
Long Island 1, Seth Low 0.
Mass. State 3, Tufts 1.
M. I. T. 0, Clark 0.
Penn State 1, Lafayette 0.
Rensselaer P. I. 6, Hamilton 1.
Temple 2, Bucknell 0.
Yale 5, St. Johns (Bklyn) 0.

Football Outfit Expensive

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—What does it cost to outfit a football player? The answer at University of Denver is $71.15. Here is the itemized bill: Helmet, $12.50; undershirt, 50 cents; jersey, $4; shoulder pads, $10; hip pads, $5; knee pads, $1.75; thigh pads, $3; sweat shirt, 90 cents; supporter, 60 cents; pants, $12.50; socks, 40 cents; practice shoes, $9, and game shoes, $11.

College Cross Country

Conn. State 15, Trinity 40.
Lehigh 27, Johns Hopkins 28.
Middlebury 27, Williams 29.
R. I. State 24, M. I. T. 35.
Rensselaer P. I. 27, Union 28.

Sporting Around the Hub

Schoolboy Cross-Country Meet Sought

EVER since the Harvard Athletic Association gave up its annual interscholastic cross-country meet, the need for something to take its place has never been fully met. In consequence, it is felt desirable to find out what the response would be to a New England interscholastic cross-country championship, to be held annually the Saturday morning before Thanksgiving, and to be run on a course at Franklin Park in Boston, where the New England intercollegiates are held.

The course would be approximately 2½ miles in length. The meet would be run in classes according to the size of the school, so that all schools would be competing against teams of equal opportunities, in much the same manner as the Fitchburg Relays are conducted. Ten students would be allowed to enter on a team, and seven allowed to run. To defray expenses, $1 a team entry fee would be charged.

All interested should correspond with Howard J. Heavens, Wakefield High School, Wakefield, Mass., as soon as possible. There are no cups or other prizes to offer as yet, nor money with which to buy them, but the Wakefield track coach would be happy to hear from any club, organization or individual interested enough to help foster such a meet.

★ ★ ★

B. U. Gets Its Mascot—A Boston Terrier pup was presented to Boston University between the halves of the Boston University-Vermont football game on Saturday afternoon at Nickerson Field, Riverside.

Representative George Demeter of Ward 4, Boston, presented the terrier to B. U. to replace the late Danny. The new mascot is Danny II.

★ ★ ★

Relay Golf—Believe it or not, but a complete 18-hole round of golf was accomplished in 19m. 39s. with a score of 84 at Winthrop Golf Club on Saturday. Here's how it was done. Sixteen men played in relays in a one-ball marathon. Those who took part were: Jim Lally, the club professional; Harold McGraill, assistant pro; Harold McNamee, Eddie Burns, Warren Titus, Larry Burgher, Fred Scott, Harold Slocum, Hugh Shaw, Tom Mulcahy, George McEwan, Eddie Caldwell, Charlie Whitney, Roy Price, Dick McQuillan and George Beatty.

★ ★ ★

Field Hockey Umpires—Five women, four of them candidates representing the Boston Field Hockey Association, earned their rating of national umpire at the end of a two-day fall umpiring conference at Smith College, Northampton, over the week end. Helen Collier of Brookline was the only new official to join the national ranks. Winifred Prendergast of Watertown and Bessie Rudd of Providence received national B ratings, while Mrs. [illegible]ry of Marblehead renewed her national A rating.

Wilhemie Meissner, president of the New York Field Hockey Association, was the other recipient of a national A rating.

★ ★ ★

Malden Holds Slight Lead—Malden High School gridmen went out of the State Saturday and won a football game with Manchester (N. H.) Central, 18 to 0. This coming week end, the first in November, Malden, with a slight lead in the eastern Massachusetts interscholastic football standing, faces Brockton High at Malden's Pearl Street Stadium. This should be a good battle, as Brockton is still in the running for honors in this section of the State.

★ ★ ★

Hub Soccer Results—Boston Celts, members of the Boston and District Soccer League, defeated Dorchester Soccer Club, 4 to 1, at Lincoln Park yesterday before a large crowd. Other scores in this league were: Lucy Recs 2, Highland A. C. 0; Quincy Point 4, Bird & Son 0; Lynn Riversides 2, Clan MacGregor 0.

In the Bay State League, senior division, Quincy Nordens defeated Revere Corinthians, 3 to 1, and Scandinavians beat Victoria Sport, 9 to 0. In the intermediate division, Peabody beat Brighton Crusaders, 2 to 1; General Electrics and Forge Village tied at 2-all, and Peabody Portuguese defeated Victoria Sport, 3 to 0.

Boston's pro soccer team opened its season at Woburn against the newly formed Woburn team and won out at 4 to 0.

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Put in Eveready Prestone now. Get the freeze-up question (and the rust problem) settled for the winter. According to the 20 year average, freezing weather should reach Boston about Oct. 19.

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Thurs. & Sat. Mats. 75c to $2 Eves. 75c to $2.50. Plus Tax

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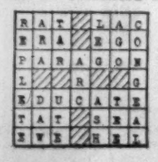
Solution to Crossword Puzzle



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The Home Forum

Shopping Ways In Devon

SOME years ago, we took a cottage in a small village in Devon. A pretty little place it was, with thick whitewashed walls and a thatch roof. There was only one thing wrong with it, or perhaps two; the front door opened straight onto a fairly busy road, and there was no telephone in the house. As the only large town was twelve miles away and we had no car, the problem of shopping troubled us not a little. How were we to get supplies without a telephone?

We asked the people at the village post office about it.

"Oh, the baker calls," they told us. So apparently did everyone else, including the coal merchant.

It sounded remarkably luxurious to have stores calling upon you for orders, without having to lift a finger or a telephone receiver to get them; and, purring with content, we went home and waited. It was true, we found; all kinds of people called upon us. A car would draw up outside our door, which always stood open, and a voice would call: "Baker!"

The loaves handed in and paid for and the weather remarked upon, the motor would drive away again.

A man called for grocery orders, another came with a choice of meats all hanging neatly in rows inside a van. It really seemed too simple, and we congratulated ourselves. Housekeeping had lost its terrors.

LATER, HOWEVER, A serious difficulty began to present itself. When the warm weather came, we were often out all morning—sometimes all day. We found, too, that the baker, butcher and all the others varied their times for calling, until it seemed that they might arrive at any time up till eleven at night. Usually, however, they called when we were out. Consequently, we found ourselves having breadless or meatless days frequently, because supply and demand had failed to meet.

Again we consulted the post office. The old couple there knew all about everything, for they were over seventy and in all that time they had never left the village.

"Well, ma'am, you'd best put a note on the door saying what you want."

The advice seemed sound.

"But how will we pay?" I asked, for I did not like running up bills.

"Oh, ef you leave the money with the note, 'twill be all right," the postmistress advised.

"But won't anyone take it?" I asked, remembering that our door was on the road.

The woman seemed surprised.

"Why, who should take it, ma'am?" she asked.

Ashamed, I thanked her and went home to write a note to the baker. On the outside of an envelope, I wrote: "One white loaf, please," and enclosed four pennies. This we fixed under the door knocker and went away for the day. On our return, there was the loaf, safe in a bag on the doorstep, and inside my envelope was a half-penny change!

After this our door was covered with notes when we went off for the day. Last Monday, for instance, we spent a long day on Dartmoor and had to leave before the laundry called, so we put the bag on the doorstep with the money for the previous week's bill in an envelope. That night we found our washing gone, and a receipted bill in its place.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS, we have done our shopping in this manner and it has never failed. The postman alone does not care to leave mail on the doorstep; and, when a package is too big to put in the letter-box, he will take down the front door key—most people in the village know that it is kept on a rusty nail in the corner—open the cottage, lay down the mail, then close the door and replace the key. Indeed, it happens quite often when we are out that the coal man or someone else calls and, on our return, we find the delivery safely in its place and the door shut again. In spite of this somewhat unconventional way of doing things, no one has ever touched anything which does not belong to him.

There is a bus, too, which passes and by which packages may be delivered from the town. As, however, our cottage is on a hill, the driver does not care much about stopping; and it is not unusual for packages to come flying in at the door, hurled by the conductor from the moving bus.

A picturesque gentleman, known locally as "Johnny Fortnight," also calls every two weeks to fulfill any needs we may have in the way of oil, brushes or tinware. Johnny carries more news than stock; and, like a bee gathering pollen, he collects every happening of local interest within a radius of thirty miles. As he drives his old horse, Rosie, from village to village, and from door to door, he hands out news gratis while he measures out his oil.

THERE ARE, OF course, occasional variations and a few disadvantages about this method of shopping. People sometimes try to sell us things that we do not want; and, the door being on the road, it is not always easy to get rid of them. Or you are liable suddenly to be startled by an ear-splitting yell of "Kippers" or "Nice fresh herrings," at the window. All the same, it is a grand way of shopping; and, if a little unconventional, it adds a spice of adventure to the day.

A. C.

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A PASTORAL IDYLL, *by Nicolas Lancret* (1690-1743)

THIS delightful masterpiece by the great French artist, Nicolas Lancret, has only recently been rediscovered and indentified. It was engraved about 1740 by Suzanne Silvestre for the Parisian printseller, François Chereau, and formed one of a set of four which have long been well known to and eagerly sought after by collectors of French eighteenth century engravings. But, despite diligent search, the magnificent original was lost sight of for nearly two centuries, till about ten years ago it was discovered in the famous collection of Lady Ashburton at Farnham. Measuring no less than 37½ by 49 inches, it is one of the largest, as well as one of the most important, Lancrets extant.

This vivacious composition, by the greatest of Watteau's disciples, was inspired by the following lines of a contemporary French poet:

> Que le coeur d'un amant est sujet à changer!
> Vous le voyez, par ce berger.
> Il n'avait autrefois des yeux que pour Sylvie,
> Maintenant elle masque en vain sa jalousie.

Lancret depicts the fickle lover, standing under a tree with his bagpipe under his left arm. His eyes are directed towards a seated lady whose right finger touches her lips, presumably to implore discretion, while behind her sits another lady in the beautiful pose of Watteau's celebrated "Boudeuse." In the near distance another couple pays slight attention to the other three figures, all of whom wear the fancy shepherd's attire customary in paintings of *Fêtes Galantes*.

This beautiful picture has now returned to France, where chalk studies for some of the individual figures have long been treasured in private collections.

FRANK RUTTER

Undisturbed Through Twenty Centuries

ONE of the least known sections of the earth's surface is that part of the Sahara known as the Libyan Desert, and certainly it is the most desolate. But strangely enough, in the heart of these great wastes there lived an ancient people who developed a mighty civilization. The oases that made life possible and tolerable for them, are today covered with beautiful and unexplored ruins of lost peoples. The story of those peoples is hidden by the veil of time; their ruins antedate history; their golden temples and palaces are half buried in the desert sands. . . .

At last we dig our way into several of the buildings and discover that we are in the midst of a town that had been suddenly abandoned centuries ago. The inhabitants had left everything in its usual place. It seemed that some giant hand had reached down, picked up the entire population and spirited them away. For example, we would remove the sand from a house, find the entrance, with the door still on its hinges, walk through a corridor with wall paintings on either side, enter the bedroom and find the chairs, tables and the bed with its covering, as well as ancient glass and other objects of general daily use, all lying about as though they had been put there the day before.

Our minds grapple with the thought that these objects had been left undisturbed through twenty centuries. Sand is the best preservative of antiquity, and it is generally blessed by all archaeologists. It not only preserves the object, but it is clean. In North Africa, nearer the sea, the excavations do not bear nearly so rich a treasure as those in the dry region of the Libyan Desert.

As we progressed with the work we found the ancient papyrus writings of the inhabitants of the dead city, and from these writings were able to reconstruct the life of the city almost as completely as we might had it been written down in a great book. From these writings we learned the names of the governors, the sub-governors, the tax collectors, the year in which they lived, the list of houses visited by the tax collectors, and the local events that took place in the town. . . .

One day we had the joy of discovering the house of the local scribe. We found his study. In this room was his library of papyrus, his desk, inkwell, pens, and even his wastebasket. And joy of joys! Over in another room we found a hundred or more discarded manuscripts which this scribe had thrown all in a heap, with never a thought that in some distant day people would come from foreign lands to dig up and cherish the precious documents which they had thrown away as useless. . . .

I recall how thrilled and entertained we were by the finding of two letters written by a soldier lad fighting with the distant Roman legions. The letters were to his mother, who lived in this oasis town, and were exactly like millions of home letters that have always been written by men away at the wars. The boy spoke of his trip to Rome, of his travels and adventures and impressions, and ended by begging his mother not to worry about him for he was visiting beautiful places. He sent his love to his brothers, sisters and friends. A living, human document from out the dim past.—COUNT BYRON KHUN DE PROROK, F. R. G. S., in "Mysterious Sahara." (Chicago: Reilly & Lee.)

After the Harvest

AFTER the harvest
Fields lie still
Waiting for Nature
To work her will;
Waiting for sunshine,
Wind and rain
To fit them for
Travail again.

For a short season
I shall not sing—
I shall lie fallow—
Wait for the spring;
I shall drink beauty
Deep in my heart—
For of such seed do
Bright songs start.

PEARL LOGAN WOODBRIDGE

Nights on the Mediterranean

ON THE next evening the *Delfia* sailed. As she steamed out of the harbor, headed away from the studding yellow flares of the city, and pointed her impudent little prow past the steel sides of a Japanese cruiser towards Corsica and the velvety East, she lay almost as low in the water as a barge and made me think somehow of Noah's Ark equipped with an outboard motor. . . .

There were nights when, with no sound but the soft swash of the white bow wave, I lay in a cranny at the forepeak like a carven figure-head and watched the dazzling moonpath. Soft winds out of African deserts blew over me—long ago they had ruffled the sails of Carthaginian triremes on red missions of conquest. Night after magic night, I could see them coming—the hosts of the Pharaohs, the phalanxes of Marathon, Rome's ordered legions—sweeping up from beyond the farthest rim, where all things began, and marching squarely down the center of that shining trail to pass me on parade. Forgotten kings and their nodding queens; emperors whose word had shaken half the world—silent, swaying columns of the vanished nations, the dimly remembered peoples who had risen and waned around the borders of this ancient sea.

On the evening of the eighth day a low, yellow coast appeared directly ahead, and here and there a graceful tuft of palms rising over the cluster of brown domes marking a native village. We slid by the lighthouse that stands near the sight of the ancient Pharos of Alexandria, between two ships flying the red hammer and sickle of Soviet Russia, and warped noiselessly up to an obscure stone jetty. We were so unimportant that the dragomen and porters passed us up completely. After a bored Englishman in a red tarboosh had stamped my passport and indicated by his air of authority that the status of Egyptian independence was still somewhat uncertain, I gathered my belongings under one arm and trudged through the customhouses, threading swarms of Arab baggagemen, Jewish money-changers and Greek immigrants into the streets of the city of Cleopatra.—ALTON KETCHUM, in "Follow the Sun." (New York: Farrar and Rinehart.)

Fireplace

HOW strange that the flame leaping on
the birch
Should sound like wind rushing;
And the flame dying into brittle embers
Should sound like fingers of rain and sleet
Against the window;
And that last flame
Hovering and dancing over the broken coals
(A disembodied flame
Seemingly caught to the wood
By no connecting streamer)
Should be a little fish
On an invisible line
Frantically dancing in the sunlight.

Perhaps these things are only dreams—
Only the pictures that a fallen tree
Remembers.

RUTH HOLT APPLETON

True Helpfulness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS probable that for those seeking employment, one of the most thoroughly perused parts of any newspaper is the section of advertising headed "Help Wanted." Because this is so, it may be well to consider what helpfulness really is, and to regard it in the light of the sometimes forgotten fact that the advertiser genuinely needs assistance.

Jesus, successful beyond all comparison, said on one occasion, "I am among you as he that serveth" (Luke 22:27). This attitude made him mighty, and won for him far greater honors than anything that pride of place or power ever achieves. A study of his mission and a humble willingness to follow in his footsteps reveal the fact that one who seeks to serve can never be unoccupied for long. Christ Jesus' work is an illustration of true helpfulness, in that he discerned mankind's fundamental need for spiritual thinking, and showed the way to attain it.

But, someone may ask, is spiritual thinking practical? Christian Science answers in the affirmative, for its teaching plainly shows that God, divine and infinite good, is the only source of real identity, of true qualities, of actual abilities. According to the evidence of the five senses, the universe and man are partly material and partly mental, and the mental seems to be subject to the material. But Christian Science shows that this apparent dualism is nothing more than a false sense of God, man, and the universe, and that man is in reality the image and likeness of God. Furthermore, Christian Science traces all human limitations to the false belief of life and intelligence in matter, and shows men how to obtain their normal freedom by seeking and finding the substance of all real being in God, Spirit.

Nothing is more helpful than enlightened thought based on an understanding of the real man's spiritual selfhood as the expression of one divine causation, while the belief that man is material and the victim of circumstances induces fear, doubt, and mental darkness. Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered in this age the Science of Christ Jesus' teachings and stated her discovery in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes (p. 128): "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms." Such consequences are entirely practical and of the utmost value to humanity.

For many years Christian Science has been known for its healing power, and many students of its teachings first turned to it for relief from what may have been diagnosed as a fatal disease. Those who prayerfully read Science and Health, together with the Bible, soon find that Christian Science has come for no less a purpose than to reveal to humanity the absolute truth about all things. It reveals an understanding of true manhood which far surpasses the noblest concepts of the human mind. It shows how to "come . . . unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ" (Eph. 4:13). So Christian Scientists help themselves and all mankind by relinquishing a material, limited concept of selfhood, the while they seek to exemplify, through the manifesting of divine qualities, true identity.

Opportunities to be helpful present themselves to anyone who really desires to prove the truth of being. When Christian Scientists discover the truth of the perfection of God and man, they are impelled to show it forth in their lives, and to prove, in little and big ways, that God is Love. Thereby they discard the petty, self-seeking, mortal tendencies and adopt quite naturally the spirit of love and service which is the sign of a true Christian. In such ways, moreover, they free themselves from mortal mind's declaration, "I cannot," and identify themselves with the unlimited ability of Mind, God.

A young woman, recently graduated from school, had remarkable proof that the desire to show forth one's true selfhood unfolds not only one's God-given ability but also the opportunity to be helpful. She was very eager to obtain work of some kind, and she confessed that her motive was to earn money. The opportunity to do so, however, seemed very remote indeed, until one day, when she was in conversation with a friend, the prompting voice of Christian Science reminded her that in reality she was a child of God. Joyfully she discerned that as God's child she could need only one thing, and that was to give, for man's every need is already supplied by his divine Father.

Relieved from fear and a sense of self, the young woman was hardly surprised when within a few hours she was invited to apply for a position offering unusual opportunities. Although it seemed that her youthfulness might disqualify her for this particular work, she applied, encouraged by the conviction that when God gives an opportunity to help, He gives with it the full ability to succeed. She was accepted, and began right away to be helpful and to gain a growing sense of true, spiritual helpfulness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

וואהרע בעהילפליכקייט

(איבערזעצט פאַר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאָניטאָר“)

עס איז וואהרשיינליך, אז די יעניגע וועלכע זוכען ארבייט, לעזען די סעקציאָן וואָס אנאָנסירט „ארבייט פערלאַנגט“ מעהר גרינדליך ווי וועלכער עס ניט איז אנדער טהייל פון דער צייטונג. דערפאר וואָס עס איז טאַקי אַזוי, איז עס וואויל צו בעטראַכטען דעם אמתין אַבזיכט פון דער מעלה פון בעהילפליכקייט, און זיך צו דערמאָנען, אין דעם ליכט פון דעם צייטענווייז פערגעסענעם פאקט, אז דער וואָס אַנאָנסירט זיין פערלאַנג, זוכט אין אמתין אַ פערזאָן וואָס זאָל איהם ארויסהעלפען.

יעזוס, צו וועמעס ערפאָלג עס איז ניטאָ קיין פערגלייכונג, האָט אמאָל געזאָגט, „איך בין צווישען אייך ווי אַ בעדינער“ (לוקאס 27:22). זיין ענווות־דיגער פיהרונג האָט איהם מעכטיג געמאכט, און האָט איהם געוואונען פיעל מעהר כבוד ווי דער שטאָלץ פון פּלאַץ אָדער מאכט האָט נאָך ניט ווען דערלעבט. דער וואָס שטודירט זיין גייסטליכען אמט אויף דער ערד, און איז גרייט נאָכצופאָלגען זיינע טריט מיט געהאָרכזאַמקייט און ענווות, ענטפּלעקט דעם פאקט, אז דער וועלכער זוכט צו בעדינען קען ניט לאַנג בלייבען אונבעשעפטיגט. דאָס ווערק פון קריסטוס יעזוס איז געווען אַ ביישפּיעל פון וואהרע בעהילפליכקייט, ווייל ער האָט דערקענט די מענשהייטס פונדאַמענטאַלע בעדערפניס נאָך גייסטיגע דענקונג, און האָט זיי אָנגעוויזען ווי אַזוי אַזעלכע געדאַנקען צו ערריייכען.

אימעצער מעג פרעגען איז עס פּראַקטיש נאָר גייסטיגע געדאנקען צו טראַכטען? קריסטשען סייענס ענטפערט אז עס יע, ווייל איהר לעהרע בעווייזט גאַנץ קלאָר, אז גאָט, די געטליכע און אונענדליכע גוטעס, איז דער איינציגער שורש פון ווירקליכע אידענטיטעט, פון וואהרע אייגענשאַפט, פון עכטע פעהיגקייטען. לויט דעם בעווייז פון די פינף חושים, זיינען דער אוניווערזום און דער מענש פערערבענט, אלס טיילווייז מאַטעריאַליש און טיילווייז גייסטיג, און דער גייסטיגער טייל קומט אויס ווי עס וואָלט געווען אונטערטעניג צו דער מאַטעריאַלישער. אָבער קריסטשען סייענס בעווייזט, אז דיזער אויסדרוקטענדער דואַליזם איז ניט מעהר ווי אַ פאַלשער בעגריף פון גאָט, פון דעם מענשען, און פון דעם אוניווערזום, און אז דער מענש איז אין אמתין, דאָס בילד און גלייכניס פון גאָט. אויסער דעם ווייזט זי אָן אז אלע מענשליכע בעגרענעצונגען שטאַמען פון דעם מענשליכען גלויבען, וואָס לערענט, אז די מאַטעריע בעזיצט לעבען און אינטעליגענץ. דעריבער שטרעבט זי אויסצולערנען גאַנץ מענשהייט ווי אַזוי זייער נאָרמאַלע פרייהייט צו ערריייכען. אָבער איידער מען קען געווינען אַזאַ פרייהייט איז עס נויטיג, אז מען זאָל זוכען און געפינען דעם בטחון פון אלע וואהרע וועזען אין גאָט, דער גייסט פון דער וועלט.

קיין זאך ניט אַזוי בעהילפליך ווי אַן אויפגעקלערטער געדאַנק, וועלכער איז באַזירט אויף אַ קענטניס פון דעם וואהרען מענשענס גייסטיגע זעלבסטהייט אלס דער אויסדרוק פון איין געטליכער אורזעכליכקייט. אָבער פון דער אנדערער זייט, זעהט מען ווי דער גלויבען אז דער מענש איז מאַטעריאַליש און דער קרבן פון אומשטענדע שאַפט מורא, צווייפעל, און גייסטיגע פינצטערנעס. מערי בייקער עדדי, וואָס האָט ענטדעקט אין אונזער איצטיגער צייט די וויסענשאַפט פון דער לעהרע פון קריסטוס יעזוס, און האָט ארויסגעגעבען איהר ענטדעקונג אין „וויסענשאַפט און געזונט מיט אַ שליסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען,“ שרייבט (ז. 128): „איין קענטניס פון דער וויסענשאַפט פון
"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy,
עקזיסטענץ ענטוויקעלט די אונענטוויקעלטע פעהיגקייטען און מעגליכקייטען פון דעם מענשען. זי פערגרעסערט די אַטמאָספערע פון די געדאנקען, אין דעם וואָס זי עפענט אויף פאַר די שטערבליכע ברייטערע און העכערע געביעטען.“ אַ זעלבע רעזולטאַטען זיינען גאַנץ פּראַקטיש און פון דער העכסטער ווערדע צו דער מענשהייט.

עס איז שוין פיעלע יאָהרען זינט קריסטשען סייענס איז בעוואוסט געוואָרען פאַר איהר היילזאַמער מאכט, און פיעלע שטודענטען פון איהרע לעהרעס האָבען זיך אין אָנפאַנג געווענדעט צו איהר כדי בעפרייט צו ווערען פון געוויסע קראַנקהייטען וואָס די דאָקטוירים האָבען בעטראַכט אלס טויטליך. די יעניגע וועלכע לעזען „וויסענשאַפט און געזונט“ צוזאַמען מיט דער ביבעל מיט גרויס תפלה, געפינען באַלד אויס אז קריסטשען סייענס איז געקומען אויף דער וועלט בלויז צו ענטפּלעקען צו דער מענשהייט דעם אבסאָלוטען אמת וועגען אלע דינג. זי ענטפּלעקט אַ קענטניס וואָס העלפט צו בעגרייפען דעם וואהרען מענש, אַ קענטניס וואָס שטייגט פיעל העכער פון די נאָבעלסטע אידעען פון דעם מענשליכען געמיטה. דיזע וויסענשאַפט ווייזט אויך אָן ווי אַזוי צו „קומען ... צו אַ פאָלקאָמענעם מענש, צו דער מאָס פון דעם אלטער פון דעם פולקייט פון„ קריסטוס“ (עפעזער 4:13). און אויף אַזאַ שטייגער זעהען מיר ווי די קריסטשען סייענטיסטס העלפען ניט נאָר זיך אליין, נאָר אויך גאַנץ מענשהייט מיט דערמיט וואָס זיי פערלאָזען זייער מאַטעריעלען, בעשרענקטען בעגריף פון זיך אליין, און פון דער וועלט אין אלגעמיין, און שטרעבען מעגליך אויסצודריקען די געטליכע מעלות, וואָס וועט זיי העלפען זייער אמתע אידענטיטעט ארויסצובריינגען.

געלעגענהייטען צו זיין בעהילפליך פרעזענטירען זיך צו יעדען איינעם וועלכער ווירקליך פערלאַנגט אויסצופּרובירען די וואהרהייט פון עקזיסטענץ. בשעת די שטודענטען פון קריסטשען סייענס ענטדעקען די וואהרהייט פון דער פאָלקאָמענהייט פון גאָט און פון דעם מענשען, ווערען זיי בעאיינפלוסט ארויסצואווייזען אַזאַ פאָלקאָמענהייט אין זייערע לעבענס, און צו בעווייזען, אין קליינערע אָדער גרעסערע וועגען, אז גאָט איז ליבע. דעריבער פערלאָזען זיי זייערע געמיינע, זעלבסטזיכטיגע, שטערבליכע געוואוינהייטען, און גאַנץ נאַטירליך אדאָפּטירען דעם גייסט פון ליבע און בעדיענונג וואָס איז אַ סימן פון אַן אמתיר קריסט. אויסערדעם, דורך אַ זעלבע וועגען, בעפרייען זיי זיך פון דעם שטערבליכען געמיטהס ערקלערונג, „איך קען ניט,“ און פעראייניגען זיך מיט דער אונבעגרענצטער פעהיגקייט פון דעם געטליכען געמיטה, גאָט אליין.

אַ יונגע פרוי, וועלכע האָט ניט לאַנג צוריק גענדיגט שולע, האָט געהאַט מערקווירדיגע בעווייז, אז דער פערלאַנג פון דעם מענשען ארויסצודריקען זיין וואהרע זעלבסטהייט ענטוויקעלט ניט נאָר זיין גאָט־געשאָנקענע פעהיגקייט, נאָר אויך די געלעגענהייט בעהילפליך צו זיין. זי איז געווען זעהר בעגיעריג צו קריגען אַן ארבייט וואָס זי זאָל קענען טהאָן, און זי האָט זיך מודה געווען, אז איהר מאָטיוו איז געווען געלט צו פערדיענען. די געלעגענהייט, אָבער, ארויסצופיהרען איהר צוועק האָט טאַקי אויסגעקוקט גאַנץ אונמעגליך, ביז איין טאָג, ווען זי האָט געהאַט אַ געשפּרעך מיט אַ פריינט, האָט איהר פריינט בעאיינפלוסט געוואָרען דורך דער מאַכט פון קריסטשען סייענס צו דערמאָהנען איהר, אז אין אמתין איז זי אַ קינד פון גאָט. מיט פרייד האָט זי דערקענט, אז אלס אַ קינד פון גאָט האָט זי זיך גענויטיגט אין נאָר איין זאַך, און דער קענטניס אז זי האָט פיעל צו געבען, ווייל אין אמתין האָט דער געטליכער פאָטער דעם מענשען שוין לאַנג פערזאָרגט מיט יעדער זאַך וואָס ער ברויכט.

ווען דיזע יונגע פרוי איז בעפרייט געוואָרען פון איהר מורא און איהר אייגענזיכטיגען געפיהל, איז זי כמעט גאָר ניט ערשטוינט געוואָרען, ווען, אין אַ פּאָר שטונדע ארום, האָט מען איהר איינגעלאַדען צו ווענדען זיך וועגען אַ שטעלע וואָס האָט אָנגעבאָטען זעלטענע געלעגענהייטען. דאָך עס האָט אויסגעקומען, אז צוליעב איהר יוגענדליכקייט וועט מען איהר אויסבראַקירען פאַר דיזער סאָרט ארבייט, פון דעסטוועגען האָט זי זיך צו דער שטעלע געווענדעט פול מיט מוטה, ווייל זי איז געווען שטאַרק איבערצייגט, אז ווען גאָט גיט איינעם אַ געלעגענהייט ארויסצוהעלפען, שיינקט ער אויך די נויטיגע פעהיגקייט, אז דער מענש זאָל קענען דורכפיהרען זיין ארבייט מיט ערפאָלג. זי האָט געקראָגען די שטעלע, און גלייך האָט זי אָנגעפאַנגען בעהילפליך צו זיין, און צו ערריייכען אַ בעגריף, וואָס האָט געוואַקסען פון טאָג צו טאָג, פון דעם אמתין מיינונג פון גייסטיגער בעהילפליכקייט.

אינפאָרמאַציאָן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראַטור, וואָס ווערט ארויסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפּראַך, קען בעקומען ווערען דורך אַ שריפטליכער נאָכפרעגונג בּאַ דער קריסטליך־וויסענשאַפטליכע פּאַבלישינג סאָסייעטי. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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(Continued from Page 1)

a leader in the Massachusetts G. O. P. women's contingency and she wrote in part as follows:

"How many times does one have to drive through a red light into a train before being disciplined by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles? Do the same rules apply to others as to the Roosevelts? I was under the impression that you were trying to improve traffic conditions in Massachusetts. My mistake."

Snapped back Mr. Goodwin:

"I am under the impression you are more interested in politics than you are in making the highways safe. . . .

"Thousands of accidents are happening in Massachusetts, and this is the first time I ever knew you to write to anybody. Why did you pick out Roosevelt?

"You say you thought I was trying to make highways safe. Well, there have been 90 less killed this year than last year up to this date and nobody gets any cases fixed around here either. . . .

"You and the rest of the women who think they are politicians are responsible for the ruination of the Republican Party, and there are a few of you who think they own the party because their relatives at one time or another held important positions therein.

"I am running this office and you just take care of your own business."

Lobster Men—How to Cease Interests them

Something vaguely resembling a horse laugh was heard along Boston's waterfront today as local lobster men learned that the Federal Trade Commission had ordered the Associated Lobster Dealers of Massachusetts to show why that organization should not "cease and desist."

Here's the story:

It appears that a short time ago a Maine lobster fisherman complained that the A. L. D. was fixing prices. So, along with some others, George E. Willey and Elmer A. Price, listed as president and treasurer of the organization, have been called to the carpet.

And this is where the Government pundits left themselves wide open for a salty guffaw. Said Messrs. Price and Willey:

"We will attend the hearing as individuals. But we don't see how we can cause our association to 'cease or desist.' We disbanded 18 months ago."

Safety—Public Works Trucks Have Clean Bill

The State Department of Public Works today helped to dissipate some of the criticisms against the handling of motor vehicles by state officials, including car numbered S-1. The department operated 255 trucks through the month of September without an accident according to the Massachusetts Safety Council. This was the best record of any group enrolled in the commercial vehicle accident prevention drive sponsored by the council.

Port—Collections Take Another Big Jump

Continued increase in weekly port collections in Boston was reported by Joseph A. Maynard, collector, today. Duties last week totaled $735,196, he announced. The same week a year ago they amounted to $451,441.

The value of all imports at Boston last week was placed at $2,289,728. This was $1,341,396 more than for the like week a year ago.

Reason for increase was attributed by port observers to fact that local merchants are laying in stocks of raw materials. By placing these materials in bonded warehouses the payment of duties is avoided until the goods are taken out for use.

Hirondelle—She's Fitting For Floating University

The Richard T. Green shipyard on Marginal treet, Chelsea today buzzed with activity as workmen swarmed over a newly-arrived boat which still showed beneath her rust and grime that she was once a lady. The craft, the Hirondelle, arrived last Saturday afternoon ingloriously at the end of a tow rope from Fall River. A 340 foot yacht once owned by the Prince of Monaco, she is being reconditioned at the Green shipyard as the "Floating University" for 1936. On Feb. 6 she will leave New York on a four-month world tour carrying students of American universities who are continuing their studies afloat.

The Hirondelle is being fitted out by a group who have called themselves the "Royal Yacht Syndicate" from the once former glorious career of the yacht. She has been chartered by the University, Travel Association of New York who will install Dr. James E. Lowell as educational director of the trip. The courses of study aboard the yacht will be directed by an advisory committee under the leadership of J. Anton deHaas, Professor of International Relations at Harvard.

While the Hirondelle now lies cold and inert under the blows of ship's carpenters, plumbers and other workmen it appeared that soon she will once more spring to life and perhaps twitter from stem to stem like the graceful bird for which she was named, the swallow.

Mayor—Takes Issue With Fin Com on Loan

Asserting that he has "no faith in the Finance Commission's criticisms," Mayor Mansfield last night refused to concur with the commission's written statement to the City Council that the $460,000 loan order for repairs on Quincy Market was from $100,000 to $200,000 too high. The commission's letter recommended that the loan order be deferred at today's council meeting.

In defense of the $460,000 recommendation the Mayor said that engineers of the works projects board as well as assistants of the architect, James E. McLaughlin, had approved the plans calling for the expenditure of that amount. The Finance Commission had charged that Mr. McLaughlin had made only rough guesses as to the probable cost.

A municipal committee composed of members of the Real Estate Exchange and of the Chamber of Commerce found the project sound, although recommending that it be reduced if possible to $450,000. The project is being done under the PWA, with the Federal Government paying for 45 per cent of the cost.

Selfridge—London Merchant Coming to Boston

Members of Boston's Retail Trade Board received a pleasant surprise today, a telegram from Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge, American-born London department store proprietor, saying he would arrive at the East Boston airport at 11:30 tomorrow morning.

A short time ago the retail board had expected Mr. Selfridge to attend the Conference on Retail Distribution held here, but the Loondon department store owner was unable to attend.

Immediately upon receiving Mr. Selfridge's telegram today, Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board, arranged a special luncheon in his honor for tomorrow. This will take place at the Parker House at 12:30 p. m. Richard Mitten, president of the Retail Trade Board, and head of Jordan Marsh Company, will preside.

Realty—Hope For Tax Relief Is Forecast

Hope for the relief of real estate taxpayers rests this year in Massachusetts upon the special recess committee appointed by the 1935 Legislature. This committee today announced that it was preparing a report to be released Dec. 1, recommending a broader tax base that will take some of the real estate spread. Final hearings by the committee will be held on Wednesday in the State House at 2 p. m. and in the Lawrence City Hall at 7 p. m.

Harvard—Open Night At Observatory Tonight

Tonight is open night at the Harvard College Observatory—the first of a series continuing on Wednesday and Friday of this week and Monday of next.

The first lecture will be by Sidney W. McCuskey, of the Observatory staff, on "Traffic Problems Among the Stars."

Weather permitting telescopic observation of celestial objects follow the lectures.

Tickets are free and must be obtained in advance by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to "Open Nights," Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass. Each applicant should state a first choice for one of the lecturers.

Adults—Plans For Educating To Be Discussed

Adults in New England who have yearned for a college education in order to broaden and enrich their thinking, but have not had the opportunity, learned today of a practical demonstration of how to gain this end which will be given for all those who attend the first New England Conference on Adult Education, to be held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 9-11, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston.

From every corner in New England authorities, leaders and workers in this increasingly important field will convene. The conference will be informal and human rather than a mere comparison of statistics. At the round table meetings and during panel discussions speakers will compare the interesting and sometimes dramatic experiences encountered in guiding various types of people to happiness through self-improvement. The conference will be open to the general public, with no registration fee and no admission charge.

McGrady—He Attacks Liberty League Activities

The American Liberty League, an organization opposed to President Roosevelt's security program, today continued to smart under a verbal lashing handed to it yesterday by Edward F. McGrady, first assistant secretary of the United States Department of Labor, in an address before the Massachusetts State Building Trades Council at the Hotel Manger.

Mr. McGrady warned those present not to be misled by the snarling and snapping of the wolf pack which is now on the run in full force. "Among the leaders of this pack," he said, "you will find the spokesman of the American Liberty League."

He declared that membership of this league amounted to only 58 and that it was significant that its opinions as to the constitutionality of the relief and recovery measures enacted by Congress during the Roosevelt Administration have been unanimous.

"That is to say," Mr. McGrady continued, "that they voted 58 to 0 against old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, the Wagner labor disputes act, the Guffey coal bill and every other piece of legislation that would be of assistance to American working men and women."

Barry—Call For Action on Townsend Plan

Representative Thomas E. Barry, at the request of John J. Concannon of Dorchester, today filed a resolve with the clerk of the Legislature calling for the adoption of a resolution by the state governing body memoralizing Congress in favor of the Townsend Plan.

Robberies—Safes Looted Of Thousands of Dollars

Following a robbery last night in which safe crackers looted $12,000 from a Cambridge food market, officials of the Morgan Furniture Co., in Boston, discovered several thousand dollars missing from their safe this morning. Exact amount of the haul was not established early today.

Doors of two vaults had been battered down by the intruders, who entered by a rear window on the first floor. The contents of the vaults—papers, records, ledgers—were strewn about the floor.

According to store officials, the cashier had made a deposit of all available cash early Saturday evening. But drivers, returning late, brought large sums of money to the store.

Police were making a thorough search of the building this morning for clues, while store workers compiled an audit to discover the exact amount of the money taken.

Famous Old Bible Likely to Be Sold By Hooker Family

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP)—Valued by its present owner at $250,000 to $500,000, the famous Bible of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of Hartford, may soon be for sale.

For eight generations the 353-year-old volume has been handed down from father to son. Now it is owned by Edward Eugene Hooker Jr., 72, of Mt. Pocono, Penna., who with his sister, Mary, is the last of his line.

"As neither of us has married and as we are the last descendants of our line, I feel the time has arrived to decide how I shall dispose of the Bible," Mr. Hooker explained during a visit here. "I have thought of willing the book to another line of the family, but as this would dissociate the Bible with the Hooker name, I am reluctant to follow this procedure."

The Bible is intact except for the title page of the Old Testament, all of Genesis and part of Exodus. These portions were found missing after the Bible was loaned for an exhibit many years ago.

The title page of the New Testament shows the Bible was "imprinted at London by Christopher Barker, printer to the Queenes Most Excellent Malestie, 1582." There are no records to show how Thomas Hooker acquired it.

In disclosing he was considering opening negotiations for its sale "if proper arrangements can be made with responsible people," the present owner said:

"The people of Connecticut and Hartford hold the memory of the Rev. Thomas Hooker in deep respect and, in giving up custody of the Bible, I would like nothing better than to know it would be preserved as a historical relic in some public place, such as the state library, where it would serve as a public benefit to the people of this vicinity."

Textile Union Strike In Mill at Cranston Averted by 4 Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRANSTON, R. I., Oct. 28—The textile operatives of the Imperial Print Works here were at their places today after a strike had been averted by four votes at a special meeting of the United Textile Workers of America yesterday. Jack Rubinstein, organizer for the Dyers, Finishers and Bleachers' Federation, said that 350 of the 500 workers in the plant cast ballots.

The special meeting was called yesterday after a grievance committee failed to obtain an agreement with the management for a 40-hour work week, higher wages for the lower paid operatives and the perpetuation of the jobs of the older workers.

Although the operatives refused to vote for a strike and stated their willingness to continue negotiations, they did vote to ignore a "company union" whose representatives mounted the stage at the opening of the meeting and declared, "This meeting is to be run by a company union and we don't want any interference."

Someone called the Cranston police, and then a worker called for a vote on "who shall be our leaders." As the police stood in the corridors the ballots were cast. The result was five to one in favor of the United Textile Workers of America and the delegation led by Edward Wright left the hall.

Attending the meeting in an advisory capacity were President George Baldanzi of the federation and Roderick A. McGarry, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

Smoke Investigation Proposed in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Eng.—A national survey of all the causes of atmospheric pollution in Britain, leading to measures to rid the air of smoke and dirt, was suggested at the congress of the National Smoke Abatement Society here.

Dr. R. Lesing, chemical engineer, declared that damage done by atmospheric pollution is probably not less than £1 annually for each member of the urban population. It costs the country, he said, £30,000,000 each year.

At least 1000 tons of the sulphuric acid equivalent of sulphur is, Dr. Lesing added, puffed up into London's atmosphere every day of the year. The president of the conference, Dr. H. A. des Voeux, urged that natural scientists should take more interest in the question of smoke abatement.

Congress Representation Based on Taxes Urged

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28 (AP)—James M. Beck, authority on the Federal Constitution, has suggested that it be changed to give states representation in Congress in proportion to the federal revenue they pay. The former United States Solicitor General and Representative in Congress from Philadelphia said Oct. 25 the present system of representation works an "injustice."

"It is a travesty on democracy to permit the State of Nevada with 80,000 residents—less than that of many wards in the city of Philadelphia—to have an equal voice in the Senate with Pennsylvania, which has more than 10,000,000 people," he said.

Stars of the Ballet Russe

By Maurice Goldberg

Toumanova and Massine in "The Three-Cornered Hat," Which Is On the Opening Program of the Visiting Dancers, Tomorrow Evening at the Boston Opera House

What's Going On in the Arts

People's Symphony Season Opened

GREETED warmly by a large audience, the People's Symphony Orchestra began in Jordan Hall yesterday its sixteenth season, with Fabien Sevitzky conducting for the third year. The occasion was celebrated by more elaborate program books, bearing indications of prosperity in the numerous advertisements of things musical and otherwise.

The musical fare was lavish, for the concert, which began at 4:15, lasted for two hours and twenty minutes. The program was exacting, too, for in addition to a new Suite entitled "In a Winter Garden," by Samuel A. Lieberson, it contained Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 3, in G; Chopin's E minor Piano Concerto, and Beethoven's Third Symphony. The performance of these works reflected in general great credit on conductor and players. If precision, tonal purity and balance of choirs have not been perfected, certainly there is playing such as was not heard from this orchestra before Mr. Sevitzky took it over.

The suite by Mr. Lieberson, a resident of Chicago, won the Hollywood Bowl prize last summer. It attempts to describe, in four movements, the bustle of vaudevillians backstage, the antics of a clown, the dancing of a ballerina and the feats of a juggler. To assist him in his portrayals, Mr. Lieberson has bidden to his aid the stylistic tricks of many precedessors. He employs these methods with considerable skill, but the Hollywood Bowl—and perhaps the Esplanade concerts—is really the place for his salmagundi.

Frances Nash, the soloist of the concerto, displayed a good technique, tonal beauty and a sense of style. In the first movement her phrasing was a little angular, but in the other two movements she showed not only rhythmic vigor but poetic power. L. A. S.

Mexican Importations

HANS WIENER went to Mexico last summer to observe Mexican dancing. He brought back bowls and serapes, pottery ornaments and huge straw hats, wooden masks and a host of impressions. The conglomerate will probably take shape in new dances for his winter work or his Pops season in the spring.

He found the Mexican landscape vibrant, the sky bluer than the Mediterranean, the Mexican native graceful. The men in their serapes and the women in raspberry red and bright blue skirt and blouse combinations, either way round, with black scarves tied sari fashion, but shorter than the sari, over their heads, the peons in snow-white garments (only road workers or laborers are ever the least dirty) all contributed costume notes for his ever growing repertory.

For movement notes, there was the native grace—and stillness, which like the bars of rest in music can be so potent a part of the dance. A boy sitting motionless on a bench, almost engulfed in his broad hat and serapi, his feet raised in a position that unconsciously made him a square, later joined by the larger version of Mexican manhood in similar attire that was his father, his little sister tucking herself in between the serapes of the two, and all sitting motionless for what seemed hours, waiting for the mother to go to church with them—is one memory picture that Mr. Wiener, with his gift for stylization, will doubtless translate into dance.

And although he saw so much grace in daily living and that extraordinary capacity for stillness, he was disappointed in the dancing as such. Only in the more remote places, where superstition still reigns and the dances are truly native, was it satisfying. For the rest—the American Indian does it better, Mr. Wiener says. As for dancing in the streets, or in the myriad fiestas he ran across—to see a Spanish waltz executed to the accompaniment of a brass band that made more noise than many drums was, to say the least, discordant. Of course the terrific mixture of strains in Mexico has an adulterant effect, though the Government is trying to keep the Aztec culture free from Western ideas. For instance, an Aztec drama done with Spanish music loses a lot of its intrinsic flavor. Curiously, he saw the best dancing in a burlesque house, where a zapateado and a rhumba were done with remarkable subtlety of rhythm, in a happy, carefree mood. At these theaters, unspoiled natives are sometimes brought in from the country to perform their dances just as they do at home. Such a dance, done by eight men with strong, taut muscles and clothed in gorgeously colored garments, he found illuminant.

Strange percussion instruments caught the dancer's eye. There were two very interesting instruments. The huehuextl is a tree trunk hollowed out, with a piece of hide stretched over the top, and at the bottom, about one foot high, a narrow slit for resonance. The largest of these drums is nearly as high as a man and very expensive and difficult to obtain, as they are made entirely by hand. Mr. Wiener has brought a small one home. This drum, in Aztec rhythms, is used "to create great fears."

The teponatzli is a hollowed block, about one and one half feet long, having two tones at an interval of a minor third, and played with two small mallets. It also is made by hand and is difficult to obtain. African natives have something similar.

Thus color, line, movement and sound, primitive rhythms and exotic customs are intangibles that Mr. Wiener has brought back along with the pottery and textiles. The latter are emblems of race. The former, the very substance of the dance. M. L.

Copley Society

WALTER KILHAM is exhibitor of aquarelles at the Coley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. His subjects are divided under the headings, "The Boston You Never See" and "Miscellaneous."

Mr. Kilham has looked about this city and found some amusing and attractive spots. In Roxbury and East Boston, at the Lechmere Canal and on Charles Street he has portrayed views which increase our conviction that Boston has endless resource for the artist. Going farther abroad, Mr. Kilham has portrayed scenes in Gloucester, Marblehead and Lanesville.

Mr. Kilham approaches every view with an orderly eye. He discerns the larger masses, traces the outlines, blocks out areas so that the subject is perceived with clarity. He prefers to fix the design on the stable directions of vertical and horizontal. Occasionally in portraying a subject at closer range, say a house, he relaxes into curves and sharper lights. One portrait of a house in Roxbury is exceptionally well characterized.

The most engaging picture is that entitled "Hot Day at L Street." Mr. Kilham has generalized a scene of thousands of bathers strewn on a beach. Their heads and forms are mere curves or streaks of line, yet there is conveyed the crowded scene, the brilliance of the light and the general sense of well-being felt by the bathers.

Women's City Club

Blanche E. Colman is exhibitor in the Garden Lounge of the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street. Her water colors treat a number of appealing subjects—houses in the country, autumn foliage, street scenes. She applies the brush with alacrity, conveying her own enjoyment in the scenes contemplated. D. A.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Governors Seek Senate Seats

A New England governors' parade to the United States Senate seems a fair possibility in 1936. Three Governors from this land, which the G. O. P. says the Roosevelt Administration has "forgotten," have already expressed a desire to don the togas. Gov. James M. Curley may be a fourth in a short time.

Gov. H. Styles Bridges, New Hampshire's chief executive, has already indicated that he would like to sit in Washington in 1937 instead of in Concord. Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine is toying with the idea, while Gov. Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island wants the Democratic nomination.

It appears that Governor Curley, if he enters the senatorial fight, will be the only one of these chief executives whose Senate ambitions may not be the cause of an intraparty struggle. Most Massachusetts Democratic office seekers are waiting to see whether "Jim" runs for the Senate or for re-election. The office he seeks undoubtedly will be left alone by other Democrats, unless an anti-Curley man decides at the last minute that a losing fight is better than no fight at all.

Governor Bridges, on the other hand, has started a Republican Party struggle by his Senate ambitions. Some members of the party want the incumbent, Senator Henry W. Keyes (R), to remain at Washington. They insist that the Governor run for re-election. The intraparty explosion has made Governor Bridges hesitate, but it is possible that he may seek the Republican Senatorial nomination anyway.

Governor Green has opened up a Democratic battle by seeking the Democratic nomination, when some party leaders believe that Francis B. Condon, a Congressman who resigned to accept a seat on the State Supreme Court bench, is the Democratic "strong man" for the Senate fight against Senator James H. Metcalfe (R), running for re-election.

Governor Brann may also run into a battle in his own party, but that is less likely than in the cases of the New Hampshire and Rhode Island governors.

* * *

Guessing Game Over Curley

Meanwhile, the guessing game regarding Governor Curley's future political moves is still progressing. Walter E. McLane, former Republican State Senator, who sat in the Senate for so many terms that as they say he was almost mistaken for one of the Chamber's massive pieces of furniture, is the latest to make a guess.

Says Mr. McLane:

"Knowing Governor Curley as I do, I believe he will prefer to stay under the golden dome of the State House, where he is the king pin. He certainly will prefer this rather than a seat under the Washington dome, where, in the group of 96, even some big men have become lost."

He says the Governor can sit in the State House for three terms, and then attempt to realize his senatorial ambitions in 1940.

* * *

G. O. P. Candidates?

Republicans, thus far, have left the Lieutenant Governor's post entirely vacant as regards a candidate. But murmurs are heard that Senator Harry B. Putnam of Westfield and Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams may be candidates.

Senator Putnam has been inconspicuous in the State Senate, except for his service on the unemployment insurance commission, which brought forth the report that resulted in the new unemployment compensation law.

Senator Plunkett, on the other hand, became prominent when he voted with Governor Curley on the bond issue. His stand on this matter had been a means of friction between him and the anti-Curley Senate Republicans ever since.

* * *

Team of Lodge and Weeks

One historically-minded, white-haired political sage who roams about Beacon Hill is rooting for the old Massachusetts team of Lodge and Weeks for the United States Senate.

He, for one, is backing Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., in his attempt to step into the Senate shoes of his grandfather. The same political onlooker hopes that Mayor Sinclair Weeks will not seek the Republican nomination against Lodge, for he sees the possibility that Mayor Weeks might go to the Senate in 1940, in place of the mighty and perennial Senator David I. Walsh.

If Lodge were to win next year and Weeks in 1940 the old combination of Lodge, Senior Senator from Massachusetts, and Weeks, junior Senator, would once more take its place in Washington.

Says this political historian, Mayor Weeks could run for Congress, instead of the Senate, this year and leave the Republican field open for Mr. Lodge.

Edgar M. Mills

Two Light Companies In Connecticut Merge

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP)—The merging of the properties and business of the Rockville-Willimantic Lighting Company, with the Connecticut Light & Power Company, was announced Saturday by Robert P. Stacy, manager of the Willimantic office of the R-W Lighting Company.

He said the Rockville-Willimantic Company would go out of existence through the merger, but no changes in policy or personnel were planned since the control of the R-W L. Company was taken over by the Connecticut Light & Power Company several years ago.

Hog Control Favored

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28 (AP)—Seventeen ballots were cast Saturday in Rhode Island on the question of continuing the AAA's corn-hog program. Twelve farmers voted in favor of federal control; five were opposed. Approximately 90 others, owners of brood sows, ignored the referendum.

Shift From Relief to Jobs Speeds Up in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28—All recent signs indicate that Rhode Island is marching forward along the path of recovery, with relief lists dwindling and more and more jobs opening up in private industry. This transition from relief to private enterprise will be facilitated by the millions of dollars poured into the State last week by the Federal Government, according to J. Burleigh Cheney, Rhode Island's Works Progress Administrator.

Nine hundred Rhode Island projects calling for an expenditure of $40,000,000 were submitted to Washington several months ago. Of these, nearly one third, with a value of $12,000,000, were approved last week by President Roosevelt and in addition $5,000,000 in cash has actually been received to get the work under way.

Several hundred persons already have been transferred from ERA to WPA, 3000 more are being transferred this week and within a few weeks it is hoped that the State's entire employable relief roll will be under WPA. This will apply to 14,000 persons.

The changeover now going on from ERA to WPA is more than just a shift from one federal relief agency to another, Mr. Cheney explains. It is a change that may deeply affect the lives of those men and women who have been living virtually on a dole during the lean years, for it means that they will be assigned to work to which they are best suited.

"In assignment of workers to WPA projects," Mr. Cheney says, "every effort will be made to put the worker in a job to which he or she is accustomed in order that when they return to private employment they will have retained proficiency in their respective occupations. WPA will operate just like a private employer and its workers will perform necessary and useful work for wages, ridding themselves of the old stigma of being on relief."

"It must be understood," Mr. Cheney points out, "that the WPA wages are not attractive wages. It is pay that cannot be construed as conflicting with private industry, but at least it is sufficient for emergency needs intended to tide over an emergency period between now and the very near future when WPA expects to assist these workers to be transferred to work in private industry. In short, the WPA program is expected to be temporary."

Business statistics revealed this week bear out Mr. Cheney's observations that Rhode Island industry is rapidly pushing forward. A gradual increase in the production of cotton goods since the low point last July has become more pronounced and promises to continue upward. The jewelry industry, an important factor in Rhode Island's prosperity, is highly encouraged by a buying spurt that promises to make the fall business even better than the substantial upturn that occurred last fall. A similar upswing is revealed in such indexes as residential building, power output, employment, and consumption of cotton.

* * *

Film Copies of Book

Brown University's experiment in making film copies of books, manuscripts and rare volumes at the John Hay library has been found successful and will be continued this year, the University librarian, Dr. Henry B. Van Hoesen announces.

The Brown library is one of the first to use films for copying, Dr. Van Hoesen says. The experiment tried last year will be continued and expanded, this season.

The experiment was tried first to solve the problem at the library when a particular volume was in great demand, particularly at examination time. A miniature camera was used to take successive pages of a book on standard moving picture film. After the photographing, the film was developed, put on a reel and run off on a projector in an auditorium. The film pages thus were flashed on the screen before groups of students. The projector was operated automatically and arranged to "turn the pages" or flash a new picture at regular intervals. Special texts and other material of interest to large groups of students who required the same sources of information at the same time thus were made available on the screen.

"We have explored the possibility of inexpensive film copies of valuable and unobtainable research material far enough to be convinced that eventually there is no book or manuscript that we cannot have at a cost of approximately $5 or less if we can be satisfied with having it on a film," Dr. Van Hoesen says.

The library at the university also is planning to use the method to add to its unique Harris Collection of American Poetry and Plays, increased last year to more than 85,000 items.

Last Link in the Appalachian Trail Expected to Be Nearly Done This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 28—Work on the forest trail from Sugarloaf Mountain to Grafton Notch, that part of the Appalachian Trail which remains as the only unfinished link, will near completion this fall, it was learned from Forest Service officials.

When this is completed, the Appalachian Trail, sky-line footpath for mountain climbers, will extend 2050 miles from Mt. Katahdin in Maine to Mt. Oglethorpe in Georgia. From Mt. Katahdin the trail will lead for 250 miles through a great forest fastness, past lakes and streams and over disconnected mountain peaks into New Hampshire.

From that point the trail already extends through the mountain wilderness of 13 other eastern states. Along the trail the mountain climbers find shelters and other accommodations provided for them.

The trail is maintained by various Appalachian Trail clubs throughout the eastern states, all organized into the Appalachian Trail Conference. The newest member of the conference is the Maine Appalachian Trail club. This includes such names as former Governor Percival P. Baxter; George J. Stobie, commissioner of fish and game; Robert O. Stubbs, forest supervisor; James W. Sewall, assistant forester, CCC; Roy Flint, supervisor of recreation on the Planning Board; Harry B. Coe, manager of the Maine Publicity Bureau; Dr. J. F. Schairer of the Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory, game and fire wardens, and many others. The president of the group is Walter D. Greene, well known Broadway actor, member of the Lamb's Club, and summer resident of Maine at Sebec Lake.

A notable contribution of the State of Maine was the sum of $1500, set aside from the contingent fund, for the purpose of buying materials for a suspension bridge on the trail across the West Branch at Sourdnahunk. This bridge, 206 feet in length between the towers, will be constructed with CCC labor, and Ralph Bassett, an engineer from Oldtown, is now getting the work under way. The suspension bridge was designed by J. C. Dort, regional engineer of the U. S. Forest Service.

Starting with the Hunt Trail, the stretch from Mt. Katahdin to Sugarloaf Mountain, 190 miles, was completed last year. The 60 remaining miles from Sugarloaf to Grafton Notch will probably not be completed this fall, but will be finished next year. All trees and bushes are removed along the trail to a width of about five feet, logs are cut out, and picturesque bridges are constructed over brooks. The footpath itself consists mostly of old tote road, lumber road, or woods trail, plainly marked from Maine to Georgia.

Nondestructive Fun Advised for Halloween

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28 — Increasing improvement from year to year in the manner of celebrating Holloween is noted by Dr. Edwin C. Broome, Philadelphia superintendent of schools, in a call to the city's teachers to encourage children to celebrate in a "law-abiding, decent way."

Dr. Broome's recipe for the proper observance of the festival is "Plenty of fun, without destruction."

"Each year," he says, "we receive reports from the police department indicating improvement in the conduct of the boys and girls on the streets. We are desirous of maintaining and improving our record in this respect, and I suggest that in each school a special effort be made to accomplish this end."

Idaho Proclaims Potato State Hero for One Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — Five thousand freshly baked Idaho potatoes, smothered in Idaho butter, were served to visitors at the annual Idaho "Spud Day" celebration at Shelley, in the heart of the potato growing section of Idaho.

Travelers on trains and busses were given samples of the famous Idaho bakers, and 10-pound sacks of U. S. No. 1 Spuds were given away as souvenirs.

Exhibits of all varieties of potatoes grown in this area were placed in the exhibition hall. Judging was handled by E. M. Harrington of Bozeman, Mont. Special sections were devoted to Future Farmer and community displays, with all exhibits built around the famous Idaho tuber.

Government to Buy Arid Area in Oregon To Stop Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Government will buy approximately 140,000 acres of wheat and grazing lands in the arid section of eastern Oregon with the purpose of restoring it to its original cover. An allocation of $482,904 has been authorized to enable the resettlement administration in Oregon to acquire land now under option.

Gradual resettlement of scattered families living in the area is a part of the program. Tax delinquencies are high in the district and maintenance of schools and roads has become a serious problem, the resettlement administration has reported.

"Resettlement will be purely voluntary and no family will be forced to move. Those not realizing enough money from sale of their lands to establish an equity on good farming land will be assisted with amortized loans if they have a background of farming ability and industry," stated Walter A. Duffy, regional director of the resettlement administration.

"Sufficient tracts of irrigated and good farming land where good schools, roads and other public services are established are available in central Oregon to absorb most of the families."

'Gag Rule' Removed On Military Training

STORRS, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP)—Albert N. Jorgensen, new president of Connecticut State College, told the faculty at a special meeting Saturday that the so-called "gag" rule on military training had been withdrawn. The announcement was greeted with applause.

The "gag" rule was put into effect April 17 when the board of trustees issued a resolution prohibiting students or members of the faculty from formal discussion or public agitation which would reflect against military instruction or training.

British Delegate Doubts If Labor Party Is Needed Or Could Help in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 28—Andrew Naesmith of Lancaster, England, fraternal delegate from the British Trades & Labor Council to the American Federation of Labor Convention, and now touring New England, sees little chance of success for a Labor Party in this country unless "it starts building from the bottom, as we did, instead of from the top."

Mr. Naesmith, secretary of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association of Accrington, Lancaster, which boasts a membership of more than 200,000 textile workers, believes that even with the labor movement starting from the bottom "it will take years and years of pioneering."

This British delegate who takes pride in referring to members of organized labor who have been named to the House of Commons, has more and more doubts about labor in politics in America.

"I doubt if the American labor movement could find suitable men to look after their labor organization and a political party at the same time."

Shows How Systems Differ

"It is the policy of the American Federation of Labor, as explained by President William Green, to conduct extensive lobbying to secure the passage of legislation wanted by organized labor. He believes that the best results can be obtained by this plan, but not with us in England.

"We found this out long ago and then we formed the Labor Party. We started at the bottom, electing members to the town governments, and then when the men were trained in the wisdom of government and broadened their knowledge of affairs they sought and were elected to the higher offices. We had our first elections in 1900 and four years later we had elected six members to Parliament.

"I have kept away from this subject of Labor Party here in America because I was afraid that my remarks might be misconstrued. However, the foundation is being laid and I hope for its success although it will take five years before its full force is felt," he said.

The British Labor leader will sail for his home Saturday to enter into campaign for the election to take place Nov. 14. He says that the Ethiopian-Italian controversy was a great gift to the Tory Government."

"If there had been no Ethiopian-Italian war then the Labor Party would have elected at least 200 members to Parliament. But it appears now that there will be no great increase.

"However slow the British people are to stir, when they begin to move they keep moving."

Mr. Naesmith declared that the program to increase British armaments, which will be one of the paramount issues of the election, will meet with stiff opposition from the working men and women of Great Britain.

No Peace in Armaments

"They say that our armament should be increased for our preservation, but you know as well as I do that increasing armaments never brought peace. It results in war. We learned all about that in 1914."

Continuing his discussion of organized labor's position in influencing Britain's action in the Ethiopian-Italian controversy, the Britisher declared that the Government will be opposed in adopting economic programs which will involve the country in war.

In his brief visit to this country Mr. Naesmith said that he saw great need of a strong organization in the textile industry.

"I have found a strong organization of employers," he declared, "but I have found far from a strong organization of workers in the textile industry. Organization of workers is fundamentally sound, economically to their advantage and necessary for their industrial and social success."

Different Characteristics

"You have a condition here that is much different from that of the British Isles. You have all races, speaking and understanding different languages and being of a different school of thought. Until these people have a common language, common understanding and a common purpose of action — until then will it be difficult to perfect a 100 per cent organization in the textile industry in this country," he stated.

He urges the local textile union leaders to continue their "missionary work" in order that in future years the goal might be reached.

Stating that this was his only interview since coming to America, Mr. Naesmith said that he desired to bring the greetings of his organization to the American textile workers, saying that "it is the hope of the Amalgamated Weavers of Accrington that the textile industry be the first to recover from the depression and that workers receive the industrial and social recognition they rightfully deserve."

"The United States is a fine country made up of fine people," he concluded.

Alderman Is Arrested In Rhode Island Drive Against Illegal Betting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28—Determined to wipe out illegal betting establishments in Rhode Island, Attorney General John P. Hartigan began a campaign Saturday by ordering state police to raid a drugstore in Central Falls owned and operated by Alderman James J. Kelley of that city. A quantity of betting paraphernalia was reported seized and 47 men, including Alderman Kelley, were arrested.

"This raid shows what we are up against," the Attorney General said, "when a public official and a member of the police committee allows a place like this to operate. It's one of those places where there is protection because of politics and they are not going to run if I can stop them.

"We are not going to tolerate this kind of activity. There will be other raids and we will stamp out these places where found."

In the basement of the drug store police reported 26 telephones and tickers bringing in race results from various race tracks. Loudspeakers were announcing results.

Dever for Stronger Blue Sky Statute

(Continued from Page 1)

ers, who have in the past mulcted investors of millions."

Mr. Dever revealed that the existing working agreement between the federal organization and the State has resulted in the SEC referring intrastate cases to the Attorney General's office, while the latter refers interstate security rackets to the SEC. This arrangement has worked out perfectly to date, the Attorney General said.

The combined drive of these two organizations has already forced several Massachusetts brokers out of business. The Attorney General's efforts have resulted in indictment of several brokers and he does not plan to let up on his efforts to make Massachusetts the safest market for investors.

Historic Reason

According to Mr. Dever, there is a historic reason why the "blue-sky" division was placed under the State Department of Public Utilities instead of the Attorney General's office. He explained that when the division was established the Attorney General's office was in some disrepute. Therefore, the Legislature decided that the best place for the new work at that time was the department of public utilities.

"I am confident," he stated, "that if the legislature sees fit to place the division under the attorney general, the work of protecting Massachusetts investors will be more successful."

The attorney general has several other law - tightening proposals which he will place in the lap of the legislature this year. One of the most important, he said, is a law to make more difficult the obtaining of a permit to carry firearms.

Mr. Dever believes that it is too easy for persons to obtain firearms permits at present. He proposes that the State Department of Public Safety be given the sole power to issue licenses, with the local and federal authorities carrying on the investigation work in regards character and police record.

The chief prosecuting officer of the State promises several other proposals to give Massachusetts greater protection against criminals. He also is ready to support any legislative moves for interstate compacts on crime whereby the state borders can be lowered so that the police of one state may act in another during hot pursuits and the like.

Level Is Sought In R. I. Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28—A request for a State appropriation of $1,800,000 for public education to be spent in a manner to promote a single standard of education in all Rhode Island cities and towns was advocated at the closing session of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction on Saturday.

A resolution was passed urging the General Assembly at its next session to apportion whatever State aid for schools it deemed fair in such a way that the less wealthy cities and towns could raise their school standards to a par with their richer neighbors.

James F. Rockett, State Director of Education, was elected president of the Institute. He succeeds James L. Hanley who became a member of the Board of Directors.

Connery to Seek Senate Seat If Curley Doesn't

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 28 (AP)—William P. Connery Jr., Representative in Congress from the Seventh Massachusetts District, today announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senate, provided Gov. James M. Curley does not seek the office.

A former actor and World War veteran, Mr. Connery has been in the National House for 13 years, and now is chairman of the Labor Committee.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday cloudy and threatening, probably occasional rain; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Fair tonight, slightly warmer in the south portion; Tuesday, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain in the afternoon or at night.

Massachusetts: Fair, slightly warmer in the north portion tonight; Tuesday, cloudy probably followed by occasional rain.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight; Tuesday, increasing cloudiness probably followed by occasional rain; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight; Tuesday, cloudy probably followed by occasional rain.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday, possibly followed by occasional rain Tuesday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	66	New Orleans	72	82
Bermuda	68	76	New York	58	66
Chicago	54	62	Norfolk	56	72
Denver	42	68	Philadelphia	50	72
Helena	48	70	St. Louis	54	70
Jacksonville	68	76	St. Paul	42	58
Kansas City	40	60	San Francisco	52	78
Los Angeles	62	92	Washington	50	74
Miami	78	80			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 28.
B—Maximum Oct. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:53 p. m., height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:14 p. m.

Boston Navy Yard in Full Dress for Annual Day

Crowds visit various craft at Charlestown and view destroyer in drydock.

"All dressed up and no place to go" was the lot of officers and men of the United States Navy today as they went about their regular tasks at the Boston Navy Yard at Charlestown, the Naval Reserve Aviation Base at Squantum, other units of the Navy Department in this vicinity and elsewhere about the country.

Reason—today was Navy Day, and that means that routine of daily tasks continues as usual but petty officers and enlisted men had many extra duties to perform as guides and walking encyclopedias for the crowds of Boston citizens who took advantage of the latchstring being out to enter the forbidding walls of the naval territory without formalities of a pass or explanation of their business there.

Ships in Full Dress

All naval ships were in "full dress" from 8 a. m. to sunset and the varied colors and markings of the international signal code flags strung over masts, from stem to stern gave more of a holiday aspect that the "A.B.'s" could appreciate, being on duty rather than on shore leave.

It was the one day in the year when the navy, afloat and ashore, was "At Home" for receiving visitors and being inspected by the public at large. Navy Yards, shore stations, ships, all units of the Navy Department throughout the world dressed up but stayed home and received visitors. The theme of the day was, "A Treaty Navy with an Adequate Merchant Marine." Addresses and radio talks stressed the desirability of bringing the navy up to treaty size and the merchant marine proportionately. A naval building program has been adopted that will bring that situation about by 1942, six years after the present naval size treaty with world powers expires.

Navy Cross for Rose

Meritorious service during the Antarctic expedition of Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd was rewarded at the Navy Yard today as part of the observance of Navy Day. Admiral W. R. Gherardi, commandant of the first naval district, presented the coveted Navy Cross to Lieut.-Commander Stephen D. Rose of Clifton Avenue, Clifton, Mass. Lieut.-Commander Rose accompanied Admiral Byrd on his expedition to the South Pole, and his services in the icy wastes were officially recognized in Washington.

The presentation took place in the Commandant's office immediately after Admiral Gherardi returned from the bottom of the dry-dock where he drove the first rivet in the first two units of the keels of the destroyers Ralph Talbot and the Mugford.

Adjacent to this drydock, is No. 1 drydock, first drydock to be built in the United States. Work on this drydock was started in June of 1827. It is built of Quincy granite and cost $972,000. Prior to its entire completion, in March of 1834, the U. S. Frigate Constitution, known as Old Ironsides, was docked there on June. 24, 1833. It was enlarged once and is still in active service.

The destroyer Macdonough, only recently back from a "shakedown" cruise to Europe, following its completion, was at the yard today along with the Coast Guard cutter Cayuga, both of which were visited by scores of people. The famous Ropewalk, where hawsers and lines for the navy and for commercial shipping are made, was thrown open to visitors, as was the chain shop where anchor chains and other heavy chains are forged. Field equipment was exhibited on the parade grounds in front of the Marine Barracks. Ordnance equipment was shown on the lawn near the flagstaff by the supply department. Motion pictures of navy activities were shown at the yard in the afternoon.

The object of Navy Day is to acquaint the public with that branch of federal service, very little being known by the general public about the art of seafaring, a condition that perhaps is responsible for the reputation enjoyed by sailors for telling unbelievable yarns.

History devotes vastly more space to land campaigns than to naval encounters, many of which were, in former days, unreported for days after they occurred. In the War of 1812, the part played by the navy is universally recognized, but it is not so well known what the navy did in the Revolution. Yet it was the action of the French fleet under De Grasse which caused the surrender of the British to General Washington at Yorktown. Then there was the cruise of John Paul Jones, about which every schoolboy knows.

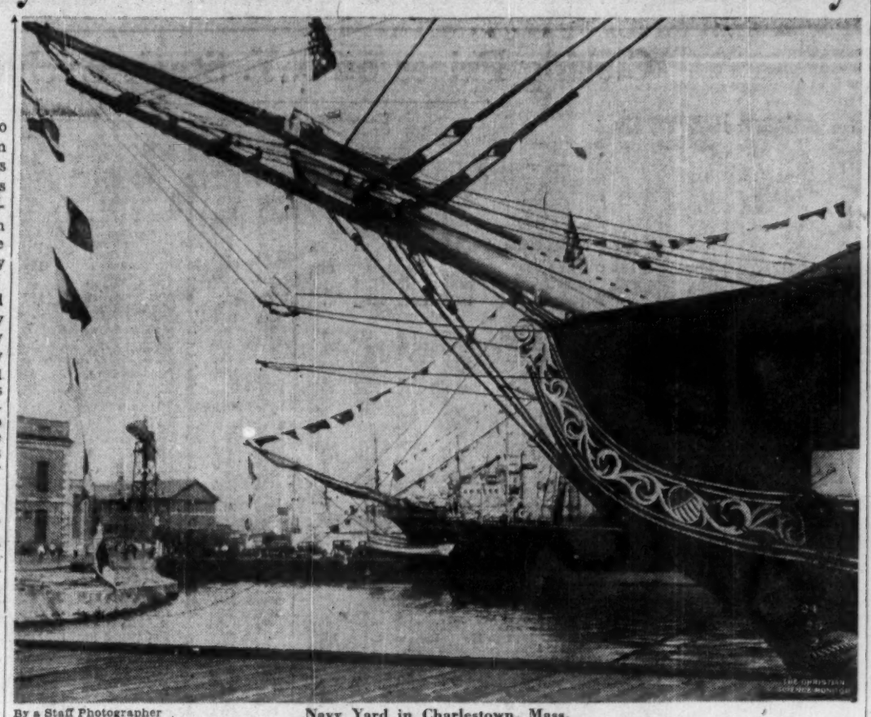
More Battles at Sea

But considerably less familiar is the claim of naval authorities that more battles were fought at sea in the Revolution than on land. More prisoners were taken by the navy than on land and more sailors were fighting for independence, on the sea, than there were soldiers on land, say these naval experts. Debates in Parliament in those days show that the greatest incentive the British had for making peace was the losses they were sustaining in seamen and in ships. It was the capture of arms, powder and supplies by Americans at sea that enabled the army to carry on at all on land, according to naval historians.

Early in the Revolution a little fleet of five ships sailed from Philadelphia, captured the Bahama Islands and returned home loaded to capacity with more than 100 cannon and small arms and ammunition which were used in many a land battle later in the war. These were welcomed by the small army Washington was organizing outside of Boston. At the battles of Trenton and Princeton during the Revolution, fully one third of Washington's force was made up from the navy, it is claimed. Indeed, in this war it was so usual for the navy to fight on land, as well as at sea, that certain officers such as Captain Talbot of Rhode Island held commissions in both the army and the navy. When "business" was slack on shore, Captain Talbot went to sea. As Colonel, he commanded a regiment on shore when occasion required.

It was largely due to the presence of sailors in the forts of Baltimore in 1814 which caused the flag to be flying during the bombardment when the "Star-Spangled Banner" was written, naval men say. Lack of information is the reason so many gallant deeds of the navy have never become widely known, they point out.

Thus better public knowledge of the navy is focused these days on "Navy Day."



By a Staff Photographer — Navy Yard in Charlestown, Mass.
General View of Boats Decked Out for Navy Day. Historic Constitution in Foreground

Silk Mill Changes Hands But All Workers Remain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARREN, R. I., Oct. 28—The sale of the Kaufman Brothers' Silk Mill on Child Street to the Old Colony Silk Mills of New Bedford, Mass., will not mean loss of work for the 120 workers who receive a pay roll of approximately $2100 weekly.

They have been instructed to report for work as usual Monday, and they will be greeted by the new manager, Alfred Kitterell of New Bedford, and four assistants.

The Kaufman Brothers, who have other interests in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, will retain their rights in the mill property and other buildings.

The workers have been engaged in the manufacture of silk dress goods, a policy which will be continued by the new owners.

Musicians Report 25 Per Cent Gain In Employment in Movie Theaters

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP)—The employment of musicians in motion picture theaters throughout the United States has increased 25 per cent this year over 1934, the New England conference of the American Federation of Musicians was told.

Fred W. Birnbach, of New York, assistant to Joseph N. Weber, international president of the organization, made this disclosure last night at a meeting here.

At the same time, he said, total attendance at moving picture theaters which have no stage entertainment has dropped 25 per cent, patronage being lost to night clubs which feature floor shows.

"The stage show," he said, "is restoring romance and personality to the moving picture theater."

He said the trend is to return to the stage show despite the fact that in the east 90 per cent of the theaters are owned by chains which produce movies.

The costly policy of the double movie feature and the heavy amusement taxes are obstacles to the stage show in movie houses, the speaker said.

But, he added, independent operators are tending to return to single features, and the chains probably will follow.

Maine Land Acquired In Resettlement Program

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP)—The Resettlement Administration will acquire 14,000 acres of land in southern Maine for development as recreation and forest centers.

A. W. Manchester, regional director of land utilization, said the area will cost the Government about $180,000. It is made up of six sites in Washington, Penobscot, Waldo, Franklin and Cumberland counties. John W. Hart will be in charge of the development program. His headquarters have been established at Bangor, Maine.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature programs appear in blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Junior Journal	Al Pearce and his	"Flash Gordon"	Sporting Matinee
5:15	Safety Crusaders	gang; variety	Football School	Sporting Matinee
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	"Clara, Lu and Em"	"Dick Tracy" sk.	"Og, Son of Fire"
6:00	News; Supper Show	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Magoogie Family	News; features	Sports comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Music; speaker	Sketch; music	Talk: "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Sport comment	Soloist; quartet	Voices" sketch
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Healy Stamp Club	"Uncle Ezra" sk.	Sketches; music	Political talk
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	"Singin' Sam"	Radio School
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	Football talk	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	"Fibber McGee and	Hammerstein's Mu-	Guy Lombardo and	"Rhythm Girls"
8:15	Molly": comedy	sic Hall: variety	his orchestra	Gabriel Heatter
8:30	Paris Musicale: solo-	Margaret Speaks:	"1-Night Stands";	Organ recital
8:45	ists; orchestra	chorus; orchestra.	"Pick and Pat"	Southland sketch
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra:	Radio Theater:	"On Review": solo-
9:15	soloists; orchestra	Ben Klassen	Kaufman - Con-	ists; orchestra
9:30	Network dramatic	Nelson Eddy, bar.;	nolly's "Duley,"	"Master of Row"
9:45	sketch; music	concert orchestra	with Zasu Pitts	News Service
10:00	Life of Andrew	Lullaby Lady:	Cy Delman and	Wayne King and
10:15	Carnegie: sketch	quartet; orchestra	his Kentucklans	his orchestra
10:30	Concert Band and	Talk, Att. Gen. Ho-	Dramatized news	Mendoza Melodies:
10:45	narrator	mer S. Cummings	Spotlight revue	soloists; orch.
11:00	Reports; news; Ranny	Forecasts; news	News Service	Jack Denny and
11:15	Weeks's Orchestra	Sports; music	Fisher's Orchestra	his orchestra
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Madriguera's Or.	Mal Hallet and	Jerry Freeman and
11:45	dance orchestra	NBC organist	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
10:30 WAAB, United States Navy Band concert.
11:00 WNAC, "Broadcast from Mayor's Office": talk.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; address, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: poetry discussion.
3:15 WNAC, Town Topics, with Lois Long; guest soloists.
4:00 WNAC, Cleveland String Quartet.
5:30 WEEI, Civic Orchestra of Boston, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Oliver Wakefield, comedian; Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace": soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Crime Clues": Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Don Voorhees's concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; soloists; players; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Ben Bernie and All the Lads; talk; orchestras; soloists.
9:30 WBZ, Helen Hayes in "The New Penny," with all-star cast; Mark Warnow's Orchestra
9:30 WEEI, "Jumbo," with Jimmy Durante; Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton; others; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd; soloists; glee clubs.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Studio Party, with Sigmund Romberg, Deems Taylor; soloists; orchestra.
10:15 WAAB, Upton Close, "The World Parade."
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, WAAB, Mobilization for Human Needs; talk, Maj. Edward Bowes; Philadelphia Orchestra.

Ely Says Nation Is Facing a Crisis

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 28 (AP)—"The nation is facing a crisis where affiliation of party is of absolutely no consequence," former Gov. Joseph B. Ely told a non-partisan meeting of 300 men and women here yesterday. "The Government comes first, the party afterward," he said.

Although charging that the Republican Party had started the nation off to a trend of self-sufficiency that made the nation all sufficient, he declared that the present Administration has developed this movement "in all its nauseous aroma . . . The product of unrestrained democracy."

After criticizing the high tariff policies of the Republican Party, Mr. Ely said the present Administration has gone even farther. In addition to maintaining tariff walls, it has decided to reward the farmer with subsidies, all of which penalize the middle man, "the backbone of any nation."

He also warned against the nation's planned economy program putting the churches of the nation out of business, and said that some day, unless trends change, the churches may be used for the dissemination of Communistic teachings, as in Russia.

It's 34 Below in Alaska

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Oct. 26 (AP)—Winter struck this section of Alaska with full force today, sending temperatures down to 34 degrees below zero—a new October mark in the 34 years weather bureau records have been maintained here. The lowest previous October record was 21 degrees below zero in 1908.

Four New Models Are Presented By Chrysler 1936 Line

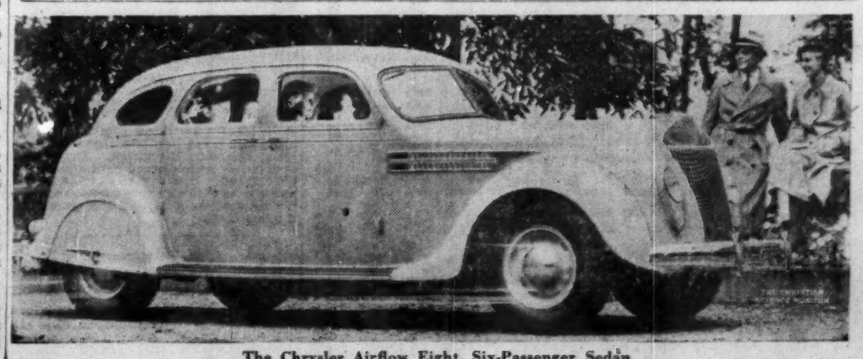
Four entirely new models comprise the Chrysler line for 1936 which opened for public inspection today.

More than a score of new features are pointed out by dealers which indicate that Chrysler's attainments this year are chiefly along the lines of safety, economy in operation, comfort, luxury and beauty.

Among the added features offered this year are: Automatic overdrive on Chrysler Six and De Luxe Eight, at slight extra cost, this feature, also in the Airflow line; larger and stronger X-Bridge-type frame on Chrysler Six and De Luxe Eight; stronger body construction on Chrysler Six and De Luxe Eight; rubber insulation between frame and body on Chrysler Six and De Luxe Eight; full-length water jacket and new water distributing tube on Chrysler Six engine.

Other features are built-in trunks on all sedans; new ventilating system; starter button mounted on dash; interior size of bodies increased four inches in elbow room in Chrysler Six and De Luxe Eight; footrest made integral with front seat; completely adjustable full-width seats replacing bucket seats in all two-door sedan models; added luxury in interiors; newly-designed radiator grille and louvres; overall height of cars reduced one inch in Chrysler Six and De Luxe Eight models, and bumper to bumper length increased.

New Chrysler Gentleman of the Road



The Chrysler Airflow Eight, Six-Passenger Sedan

Demands for Old-Age Pensions Shows Gain in Massachusetts

During the past three months hundreds of new applications for old-age assistance have poured into the Massachusetts State Department of Public Welfare in Boston. An increase of 3600 cases has been noted since Dec. 31. In 1933 the increase was only 2001.

Local bureaus of old-age assistance in every city, town and hamlet are receiving new applications in increasing numbers, owing partly to modification of the Massachusetts requirement of 20 years' residence, made by the last session of the Legislature in order to comply with federal specifications for Government pension assistance.

Part of the Social Security Act, designed to give aid in some form to 30,000,000 Americans, passed by the last session of Congress, provides for assistance to the needy aged.

Requirements Established

The law specifies that payments "are to start in July, 1935" but no appropriation was made nor provision included for raising the necessary funds.

Certain requirements were made on states that already have an old age assistance system, however, one of which specifies that recipients must be citizens. However no limit was set on the length of time that a person must have been a citizen in order to be eligible for aid. So now a person may become a citizen by naturalization today and apply for aid tomorrow.

Another clause provides that a person asking assistance must have been a resident of the state in which they seek help five years out of the nine years prior to filing application, and must have resided continuously in the state for one year immediately previous to making application for aid. In Massachusetts the original requirement was for 20 years' residence. This change was made in the closing days of the Massachusetts Legislature last summer, automatically putting a heavier burden on the State, in anticipation of federal aid, which has not yet come.

$312,000 Additional

Officials estimate an increase of from 1000 to 1500 on the rolls of the bureau and as the average case involves an expenditure of $26 a month, a minimum of $312,000 additional is expected to be necessary annually.

Because the federal law fixes the age requirement at 65, but allows states having greater age to delay changing until Jan. 1, 1940, the Massachusetts age requirement of 70 may remain in force until that time. Under the new federal law, the Government will pay 50 per cent of allotments up to $30 a month. When such funds become available it is expected that they will be paid in Massachusetts directly to the cities and towns in advance of the expenditures.

Massachusetts is the only State in the Union, it is said, which makes no lien on property of recipients of old-age assistance. Persons having $2000 equity in property may continue to hold it without forfeiture, and heirs take possession even though they come from out of the State. This State is one of the few providing "outdoor relief" whereby persons have been assisted in their own homes or boarded out in licensed quarters instead of being placed in an institution.

The present system of old-age assistance in Massachusetts was started in July, 1931, at which time Francis Bardwell was made superintendent after 25 years' experience as supervisor of the municipal infirmaries. Today he has a staff of 30 investigators to protect the State's interests.

Boston Events

Tonight

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15.

Theaters

"KIND LADY" (Copley). Melodrama adapted from novel by Hugh Walpole. 8:30.

"THE OLD MAID" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents the 1935 Pulitzer Prize play with Judith Anderson and Helen Menken. 8:30.

Movies

MODERN — Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak in "Dr. Socrates." 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05. "The Dark Angel." 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

KEITH MEMORIAL — "Way Down East," with Rochelle Hudson and Henry Fonda. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Shipmates Forever," with Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler. Fenway: 2:39, 6:16, 9:43. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:25. "Harmony Lane." Fenway: 1:10, 4:47, 8:14. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55.

FINE ARTS—"Maria Chapdelaine," with English titles. 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 7:55, 10. "Robber Kitten," a Silly Symphony. Newsreel. Mont Saint Michel.

UNIVERSITY—Fredric March and Merle Oberon in "The Dark Angel." 2:50, 6, 9:15. Kay Francis in "The Goose and the Gander." 1:45, 4:35, 8:10.

BOSTON—Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey in "The Rainmakers." Rhythm Revue with Benny Rubin. 10:55 a. m., 1:44, 4:33, 7:22, 10:11.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Joan Crawford in "I Live My Life." State: 12:30, 2:50, 6:50, 9:45. Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. Also "Pursuit."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Peace Conference," with Krazy Kat, Cartoon, "Little Rover." Sport reel, "Prince, King of Dogs." Also "March of Time."

TREMONT—Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever." 9:27, 11:27 a. m., 2:54, 6:21, 9:48. Leo Carrillo and Claude Rains in "Mystery of Edwin Drood." 1:13, 4:40, 8:07.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Dark Angel." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Welcome Home." 1:55, 5, 8.

METROPOLITAN—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians in musical revue featuring the Ritz Brothers, Cary Grant, Claude Rains and Gertrude Michael in "The Last Outpost." 11:17 a. m., 2:02, 4:47, 7:49, 10:34. Sevitzky's orchestra.

EXETER—Janet Gaynor and Henry Fonda in "The Farmer Takes a Wife." 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Welcome Home," with James Dunn and Arline Judge. 2, 4:47, 7:50.

UPTOWN—"Big Broadcast of 1936." 2:57, 6:29, 10:01. "The Dark Angel." 1:07, 4:41, 8:15.

Other Events

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Deferred meeting. Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7:30

PRINTING HOUSE CRAFTSMEN—First meeting of new season. Boston Club, talk by Frank Stevens, president and manager, Wild & Stevens, Inc., Empire Room, Hotel Kenmore, 6.

OPEN NIGHT—Harvard College Observatory, under auspices of Bond Astronomical Club, talk by S. W. McCuskey, assistant, Harvard Observatory, on "Traffic Problems Among the Stars." admission free by ticket obtained by request, Concord Avenue, opposite Buckingham Street, Cambridge, 7:10.

ERA POPULAR LECTURES—Miss Sybil Edgren on "Folk Ways in Sweden," with string trio. East Boston Branch Library, 276 Meridian Street, 7:45; Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline St., South End, 8.

BOSTON CIVIC OPERA ORCHESTRA—With Chorus, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, Copley Square, 8.

ERA ORCHESTRA—In co-operation with Hyde Park Lodge, 138, Knights of Pythias, Pythian Hall, Harvard Avenue and River Street, 8:30.

COPLEY-PLAZA—Dance, Municipal Clerks' Association, 9 to 1; Drysalters' Club, Swiss Room, reception 6:30, dinner 7.

HOTEL UNIVERSE—Play by Ford Hall Forum Players, The Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Lecture in series on Irish Poetry and Folklore by Robin Flower of the British Museum and University of London, tonight's talk on "The Bards of the Middle Ages," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Gothic Art, guidance by Miss Maginnis, 11.

SCHOOL OF POLITICS—Conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Perkins Hall, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, sessions 10:30, 11:10 a. m. and 2.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Reception, in honor of Mrs. Henry D. Tudor of Cambridge, president, under direction of Activities Department, Clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, 4 to 7 p. m.

OUTDOOR SKETCHING—Class of Arts and Crafts ERA project, along Fenway, meet opposite Sears, Roebuck, Boylston Street and Brookline Avenue, 1.

TUESDAY CLUB OF ANDOVER—The Tenth District Conference, Mrs. Stanley V. Lane, hostess, speaking and entertainment, Old South Congregational Church, Central Street 10:30.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Luncheon-meeting, talk by John C. Sterling, vice-president and advertising director, The McCall Company, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Bridges Is Boomed For Vice-President, Moses for Senator

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 28 (AP)—pledged to support Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire for the nomination for Vice-President, if the Governor is a candidate, Edwin Gordon Lawrence, author and traveler, today announced his candidacy as a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention in 1936.

Lawrence, whose home is here, said he would support Governor Alf M. Landon of Kansas for President and Bridges for Vice-President. He said he would work for election of all delegates which would pledge themselves to these two men.

He also said he favored election of former Senator George H. Moses, if Moses could be persuaded to seek again the Senate post he held for a number of years. Moses has not yet indicated he would be a candidate for the seat now held by Senator Henry W. Keyes, who will seek re-election next year. Governor Bridges indicated he would accept the vice-presidential nomination if it were offered him.

R. I. Names Walkers For Pedestrian Derby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28—Gov. Theodore Francis Green has named three walkers who will represent this State officially in the "pedestrian derby" along the Rhode Island-Massachusetts boundary. The walk probably will be made next month.

Every five years three Rhode Islanders and three Bay Staters make the hike. They are paid only by the experience they gain. There is no particular purpose in the jaunt, it is just an old custom.

One of this year's representatives for Rhode Island is a hold-over. He is Edward H. Rathbun who made the trip as the appointee of the Republican administration five years ago. The other two this year will be C. Robert Lynch, chief of the state division of rivers and harbors, and John W. Heuberger, associate state forester.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts — Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Early American portraits; architectural drawings by Milton S. Osborne; print processes; seventeenth century prints of flowers; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz. Free guidance at 11 o'clock.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.
Children's Art Center—Pastels by Dorothy Neares, colored sculptures of New Mexico Indians by Genevieve M. Thomas. Through October.
Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Memorial exhibition of graphic arts by Max Lieberman.
Boston City Club—Etchings by Frank Brangwyn. Through Nov. 3.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays. Memorial exhibition in honor of Dr. Denman W. Ross. Through Oct. 30.
Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions of oil paintings of Ethiopia depicting the country and the people. Colorful jewelry, carving, inlaid ebony and marble, paintings on mica, and so forth, from India. Through October.
Copley Society—Pastelpintings by Walter H. Kilham. Through Nov. 1.
Goodman-Walker, Inc.—Chinese paintings of landscape, birds, figures and plants. Through Nov. 2.
Guild of Boston Artists—Portrait of Dr. William A. Porter by Leslie P. Thompson. Through Nov. 1.
Fine Arts Guild—Guild prize competition for Harvard undergraduates. Through Nov. 2.
Number Ten Gallery—Paintings by J. Andreev. Through Nov. 9.
Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors by Sam Charles, paintings by Julia S. Wood, portraits by Marguerite D. Savage. Through Nov. 16
Doll & Richards—Prints and pastels by Elizabeth O'Neill Verner. Through Nov. 2. Sketches by Nancy Dyer, Nov. 16. Small paintings and mezzotints.
Goodspeed's Book Shop—Etchings of Anders Zorn. Lithographs by George C. Wales.
Vose Galleries—French Impressionist exhibit; bronze portrait reliefs by Paul Brodeur. Portraits by Lucia Warren.
Public Library, Copley Square—Material of the Russian Ballet. Through Nov. 17.
Junior League—Water colors by James M. Barnard, Nov. 23.
Women's City Club—Water colors by Blanche Colman, to Nov. 4.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition by members through Oct. 31.
Twentieth Century—Exhibition of paintings by George A. Jee. Through October.
Boston Art Club—Paintings, prints and drawings by members of the Providence Art Club. Through Oct. 31.
Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture — Exhibition of water colors by Samuel Hershey. Through November.
Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Illustrations and water colors by Virginia Grilley. Through October.
Holman Print Shop — Modern Japanese prints by Hogarth; drawings of dogs by E. H. Harrigan.
Foster Brothers—Exhibitions of prints.
Fine Arts Theater—Character sketches and fantastic masks by Janet T. Gill. Through Nov. 3.

[Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor Each Monday.]

Listed Stock Quotations · **Some Stocks Make New High Price Records While Others Sag** · Commodity and Money Markets

Uneven Course Is Pursued By Market Prices

By Forrest Price

It was an irregular market.

Some stocks skidded.

And many went up, some to new highs.

Total sales approximated 2,050,000 shares.

At the first go off the rails steamed up, and drew some of the industrials along with them.

But the rise in the rails issues petered out, and losses of 1 to 3 points appeared for some of the specialties and industrials.

But later buying was better than the selling.

And up went prices. In the late trading prices sagged somewhat.

Case Threshing rose more than 4 points to a new peak for the year or longer. It lost more than half its gain in the late market.

Another big gainer was Foster Wheeler preferred, which went to a new high by a gain of 5 points.

Revere Copper moved up more than 4 points to a new top.

Other substantial gainers included May Department Stores, West Penn Electric issues, American Bank Note, American Locomotive preferred, American Smelting, Engineers Public Service 5 per cent preferred, Yellow Truck preferred, Goodrich preferred, Greyhound, liquid Carbonic and Pacific Lighting.

Losers included General Motors, Paramount Pictures first preferred, Kelsey Hayes Wheel A and B, Chrysler, Safeway and Wesson Oil.

Corporate bonds, with the exception of the rails, showed some improvement. United States Governments were mixed. Slightly lower prices were paid for the foreigners.

Among the commodities both grain and cotton prices were inclined to sag. However, price changes were unimportant for most part.

In view of the vicissitudes through which the public utilities have passed during the last year or two advancing market prices for the utility shares, particularly the power company issues, have attracted much attention.

The man in the street wants to know the reason for the big price rise.

Well, probably the main reason has been the constant increase in electric power output until it has reached the largest production on record. And this is mostly responsible for the increased net earnings most companies have enjoyed.

Then the increased costs of operation which most corporations have experienced have been offset to a large extent by refunding operations by which lower interest-bearing securities have replaced issues of higher interest rates.

The United Business Service asserts that pressure for rate reductions has lessened with better business conditions and that this pressure should continue to decrease as business improves.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; realizing stems advance.

Bonds: Mixed; Italian issues react.

Curb: Easy; utilities, specialties higher.

Foreign Exchanges: Quiet; gold currencies narrow.

Cotton: Quiet; local and southern hedge selling.

Sugar: Higher; Cuban buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak; Canadian exports meager.

Corn: Lower; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Steady to strong.

Hogs: Steady to 5 lower; top $9.80.

Foreign

London—With traders watching the international situation closely, the stock exchange maintained a firm tone today. Although some profit-taking caused an irregular closing. Gilt-edged securities and industrials lost early gains, while oil shares held strong on dividend hopes. Rubber issues strengthened with the price of that commodity, and transatlantic stocks were harder.

Paris—Looking toward the application of economic sanctions, prices declined generally on the Bourse today. Rentes dropped almost a full point as chemical and metal shares also declined. Oils and other international issues held around Friday's levels while Suez Canal and Egyptian bonds were slightly higher. The market closed heavy.

Berlin—Industrial shares weakened on the Boerse today, but the bond market improved slightly. The closing was quiet with prices sustained.

Burlington R. R. Buys Equipment

HANNIBAL, Mo. (AP)—Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington Railroad, announces that directors have voted to spend $3,000,000 for new freight equipment in 1936, the largest amount since 1929. The equipment will include three modern freight locomotives, 750 coal cars and 500 box cars.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Today

Coca-Cola
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.
Manhattan Shirt

Tuesday

Allegheny Steel
Borden Co.
Chrysler Corp.
Deere & Co.
Hazel-Atlas Glass
Inland Steel
U. S. Steel
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift

Wednesday

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet
Hackensack Water

Thursday

Columbian Carbon

Friday

Amer. Radiator & Standard Sanitary
Standard Oil of N. J.
Van Raalte, Inc.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

‡1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Oct. 28	Last Oct. 26
9¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	8⅝	8½	8½	8¾
16⅞	8	.60	Addressograph	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	16½
18⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely	18¼	17⅝	18	18⅝
8⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
164½	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	162½	162½	162½	164
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1
20⅛	13¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
19⅝	6⅝	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	14⅛	14	14⅛	..
2⅛	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8⅛	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	28⅞
173	125	6	Allied Chem	170	168½	168½	..
7¾	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	7½	7¼	7½	7⅞
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	37¼	35⅞	36¼	37½
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	..
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	73
4⅛	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
33	16	2	Amal Leather pf	30	29	29½	..
73¾	48½	2	Amerada	72	71	71	72½
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	54	54	54	53⅞
36¾	13½	..	Am Bank Note	37½	35¼	36½	35¼
65½	43	3	AmBank Note pf	64⅛	64½	64½	64½
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	15	14	15	13⅞
86½	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1pf	80	79¾	80	79
38⅛	21	.80	Am Brake S&F	37	37	37	37
128⅛	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	127	126¾	126¾	126½
149⅝	110	4¶	Am Can	146⅞	143	144	146¾
25⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdy	23⅞	22¾	22¾	23⅞
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	55	53	53½	54⅝
24½	8	..	Am Chain	27	24¼	26	24½
108	38	1¾f	Am Chain pf	110	110	110	..
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle	93	93	93	93
5¾	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	5½	5⅛	5⅛	..
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	31⅝	30⅛	30¼	31
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	1¾	1½	1¾	1⅜
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7⅛	6⅝	6¾	6⅞
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	33½	33	33½	32½
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	28	27	27	27¼
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	12¼
33½	28	..	Am Hide & L vi pf	32⅝	32¾	32⅞	..
4	3	..	Am Hide & L	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
37¼	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	36⅞	36	36¾	36½
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
37¾	14¼	2	Am Ice pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
9⅞	4½	..	An International	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	18⅝
58½	32	..	Am Loco pf	60¼	59	59½	58½
10½	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
28¾	13½	..	Am Metal	26¾	26¼	26¾	26⅝
29⅝	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	28½	28	28	28⅝
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
117¼	103	6	Am Sm & R 6% pf	112	112	112	..
49½	10¼	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	44	43	43½	43½
18¾	10½	..	Am Radiator	18⅛	17¾	17¾	18
29¼	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	29¼	28¼	28⅝	29
14⅝	4½	..	Am Seating	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	22	21½	21½	21½
57⅜	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	59⅝	56½	58½	57⅜
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	142½	142	142½	..
41½	8⅜	1¼b	Am P&L % pf	38	37	37½	37½
76	63	3¶	Am Snuff	72	72	72	..
102¾	72½	5	Ab Togacco	101½	101½	101½	101¾
105½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	103½	103	103½	103⅝
20¼	12	..	Am SteelFdries	19½	18¾	18⅞	19½
106	88	2	Am Steel F pf	101	100¼	101	..
43	33½	2¶	Am Stores	36½	36½	36½	36¼
70½	50⅝	2	Am Sugar Ref	56	54½	55⅞	54
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	137	136½	136½	136
146	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	145	144	144	144¾
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	4½	4½	4½	4½
26¼	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	24	24	24	25
27	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	26	25¾	25¾	26
19¼	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	18¾	18	18½	17¾
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9½	9¼	9¼	9¾
64¼	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	62	60¾	60¾	62⅛
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P (h)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	..
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc L&S	4½	4⅜	4½	..
23⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	21⅛
28	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	29	27⅞	29	27¼
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchoru Cap	17	15¾	15¾	16¾
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	49⅞	49¼	49⅞	49½
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	105	105	105	..
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	66	65¾	66	66
8⅛	4	..	Arnold Constable	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
9⅞	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	9⅛	9	9⅛	..
40½	16½	1¶	Armstrong Cork	40½	40	40⅜	40½
17¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	16⅜	16	16	16⅜
109	80⅞	.12b	Asso Dry G 1pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	..
57½	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	50⅜	49	49	49
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	..
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	25⅜	24¾	24¾	25
7½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	5½	5½	5½	..
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	23⅝	23	23	23¼
47½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	46	45⅝	45⅝	45½
9	4	..	Atlas Tack	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	43½	42½	42½	43½
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	7½	7½	7½	7½
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜
			—B—				
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¼	3	3	3
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	27⅞	26	26	26¼
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
23	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	19½	19¼	19½	19¼
10	3¼	..	Barker Bros	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
51⅛	37½	1¶	Bayuk Cig	49⅞	49⅜	49⅞	49⅝
10⅝	5⅞	.60¶	Barnsdall A	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10½
19	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	16½	16¼	16½	..
95	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	93	92¾	92¾	93½
14⅝	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	13¾	13½	13½	13⅝
24½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	22½	22	22⅛	22½
19⅝	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	18⅞	18¾	18¾	19
56½	34	2	Best & Co	56⅞	56	56	56½
41½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	39½	38½	38⅞	39⅝
107½	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	107¾	106½	107⅞	107
14½	9⅝	..	Blow Knox	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
83	78¼	..	Blumenthal pf	80¼	80	80¼	..
16⅝	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	15	14⅝	14¾	14¾
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	50	49¾	49¾	50
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	96½	96	96	96½
47¾	38¾	2¶	Bon Ami B	42	42	42	42¾
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	25½	25	25½	25½
65¼	28¼	2	Borg Warner	63¼	62	62	63
53⅞	24½	2¶	Briggs Mfg	55	53¾	53¾	55¼
15⅝	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	15⅝	15	15⅜	15
53	23⅞	3	Briggs & Strat	53⅞	54	54⅜	55
41¾	30⅜	2¶	Bristol Myers	41¾	41	41¼	41¾
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	42½	42	42	42
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
71½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	59¼	59¼	59¼	58
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
9¼	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8½
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	12¾	12⅜	12½	12
1	¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	1	⅞	⅞	1
7⅜	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	7½	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
67½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	69⅝	68	69⅝	67½
10	2½	..	Budd Wheel	10	9⅞	9¾	9¾
23⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	20⅞	20½	20¾	20¾
11	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	7	7	7	..
25⅞	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	25⅞
22⅛	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	14	13¼	13¼	13
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2¼	2	2¼	2⅛
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick	¾	¾	¾	..
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	18¼
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	35⅝	35	35	35½
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z L	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
28⅝	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	28	27	27¼	28
16⅝	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	12⅜	11½	12⅛	11½
13¾	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅜
13⅛	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	..
46⅞	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	46	44½	46	45
100¾	45¾	..	Case Thresh	104¾	99½	102½	100½
125	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	123	123	123	..
58	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	57½	57	57	57⅝
35⅝	19½	..	Celanese Corp	30	29	29	30
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	27	25⅜	26⅞	25
62½	34	..	Central2RR of NJ	51	51	51	..
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	59¼	57⅝	59	58⅛
7½	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	E7¼	6⅞	7	6⅞
67½	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	68	66	67	66¾
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	45½	45	45¼	..
47½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	45¼	45	45⅛	45¼
2⅛	1	..	Chi & El Ill (h)	1	1	1	1
2⅝	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
2¼	⅝	..	Chmi & Gt W (h)	1	1	1	1
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & G W pf (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
34½	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	33	32¼	32¾	33½
3	¼	..	Chil Mil & S P (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
4¾	¾	..	Chil Mil & S P pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
12	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	11	10¾	10⅞	11⅛
47½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43½
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
4⅛	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
30	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	5½	5¼	5⅜	5¼
25¼	9	.25b	Chile Copper	23½	23	23½	23
88⅜	31	1¶	Chrysler	88	86⅛	86⅝	88
45	27⅝	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	43	43	43	..
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	14½	14¼	14¼	14¾
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	78	78	78	77¾
5¼	3¼	..	City Stores	5	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
23⅝	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	21¼	19¾	19¾	21½
126	110	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	116	115	115	..
273	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	275	273	273	276
18¼	15⅛	.50¶	Colgate-Palm-P	18¼	17⅞	18	18⅜
40¾	9	..	Collins & Aikman	40¼	39	39	40½
107½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	107	107	107	107
5⅛	½	..	Colo F & Ir2(h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
28½	5	..	Colo F & I pf (h)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
17¾	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	15¼	15	15¼	15
14⅞	3¾	.20b	Columbia Gas	15¼	14½	14⅞	14⅞
90	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	90	89⅞	90	90
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	63¾	61½	62¼	63½
98	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	95¾	94	94	95½
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	51¼	49	49¼	51½
72	56¼	2.80¶	Comm Inv Tr	62	61¼	61¾	62⅝
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	101⅝	100¾	100¾	..
23⅞	16½	.60¶	Comm Solvents	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18½
2⅞	¾	..	Comwlth & So	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
65¼	29⅞	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	66	64½	66	64½
119½	110	5½	Com Cred pf	112	110	110	..
15¼	9	..	Congress Cigar	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼
41½	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	41½	40⅞	40⅝	41½
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	31⅝	30½	31	31
58½	41	4½	Conn Rl & Lt pf	47	47	47	..
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
22⅛	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	19
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	8¾	8	8¾	8¼
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	30¼	29¼	29¼	29⅞
101¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	100½	99¾	99¾	100½
4½	1½	..	Consol Laundries	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	9⅛	8¾	9	9⅛
112	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	112½	112½	112½	..
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
1⅛	½	..	Consol Textilee	⅞	¾	⅞	1
16⅞	8¾	..	Container A	17	15⅝	16¾	15¾
6¾	2⅞	..	Container B	7⅛	6¼	6⅞	6⅜
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8⅛
1⅜	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
67¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	63	62½	63	..
95¾	62¾	3	Cont Can	95½	94	94	95¼
17½	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	17⅝	17	17	17½
42⅜	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	42	41	41	42
2	¾	..	Cont Motors	2	1¾	1¾	1⅞
24	15⅛	.62½b	Cont Oil	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	24
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	57	56½	56½	..
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	68½	67⅜	68⅜	66⅞
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
17⅛	11¾	25b	Crosley Radio	16¾	16½	16¾	16⅝
41¼	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	41¼	40	40⅞	40½
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	46	45⅞	46	..
5⅝	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	25½	25	25	..
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	8	8	8	..
8½	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	6¾	6⅛	6¾	6¼
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	66⅜	62½	66¾	61
47½	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	41¼	41¼	41¼	..
22½	15	..	Curtis Publishg	17⅞	17⅜	17½	16¾
105¼	89¼	7	Curtis Pub pf	95½	95	95	95⅝
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞

‡1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Oct. 28	Last Oct. 26
41	16	..	Cutler Hammer	40⅛	39¾	39¾	40¼
			—D—				
8¾	6	..	Davega St	8½	8½	8½	8⅛
52¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	50½	50½	50½	50⅞
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	35½	35	35	35
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	15⅛	15	15	15
4⅜	1½	..	Denver R G pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
43½	34⅛	2¶	Dome Mines	37¾	37¾	37¾	38
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
35	17½	.75b	Douglas A	33¼	32¼	33	33
25¾	13½	1½c	Dresser A	26	26	26	25¾
114	103	8	Duplan Silk pf	114½	114½	114½	..
136½	86⅝	3.60¶	du Pont de Nem	136⅞	134⅞	134⅞	136½
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	111½	111½	111½	..
			—E—				
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7
164½	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	164¼	163⅞	164	163
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	160	160	160	..
30⅝	16⅜	1¶	Eaton Mfg	30⅛	29¾	29¾	30⅜
7¾	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	6½	6½	6½	6½
38¾	19⅝	30b	Elec Auto-Lite	38⅛	37⅛	37⅝	38
10⅝	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
8⅜	5⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6½
7½	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5⅜
28	2⅛	..	El Pw&El 6pf	25	24½	25	25⅛
32	3	..	Elec Pow & Lt	27½	26⅞	27⅛	27¼
52	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	52⅛	51½	51¾	52
1⅛	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1	1	1	..
66	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	63½	63½	63½	63½
7⅞	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6½
46	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	46	45½	46	44
49	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	52	52	52	..
45	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	49	48	48	48
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10½
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	9⅛	9	9	8⅞
14⅞	10⅛	.80	Eureka Vacuum	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	12¼
23¼	15	1	Evans Products	19	18⅞	19	18⅝
5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	4	4	4	4⅛
			—F—				
9¾	4	..	Fairbanks pf	5⅝	5⅜	5½	..
26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	24¾	24½	24¾	24½
128	71¼	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	128	126½	128	127
19¾	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	18⅜	18	18½	18¼
72	40	..	Fed Min & Sm	65	65	65	..
7½	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	7	7	7	..
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
3⅛	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
25	16⅛	.60¶	Fed'd Dept Sto	24½	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝
42½	28½	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	42	42	42	42¾
18⅛	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	16⅜	16	16	16¼
96	84⅛	6	Firestn T&R pf A	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
58⅞	45	2½	First Nat Stores	49	48¼	49	49
6⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
66⅜	20¼	1	Food Mach	66	65½	65½	65½
19	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	19
90	60⅜	..	Foster-Wheel pf	93½	93⅛	97½	..
35¾	19¾	1.10b	Fourth Nat Inv	34½	34	34¼	35
65	30¼	3½g	Franklin Sim pf	57	57	57	60
28½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	28	27	27¾	26⅞
27½	15	..	Fuller pr pf	22	21	22	21½
12	4¾	..	Fuller 2pf	9	9	9	..
			—G—				
2⅝	⅞	..	Gabriel Snum A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
11¼	7	..	Gamewell	11	11	11	11¼
10¼	5½	..	GenAm Inv	9⅝	9½	9½	9¾
44	32⅜	1¾	Gen Am Trans	42½	41¾	42¼	41⅞
20⅝	11¾	..	Gen Asphalt	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18½
13⅞	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
146	115	8	Gen Baking pf	142	142	142	..
8¼	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	7	7	7	7⅛
6⅛	2	..	Gen Cable	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
15⅝	4	..	Gen Cable A	13⅛	13	13	..
59½	19	..	Gen Cable pf	58½	58½	58½	57½
64¼	50	4¶	Gen Cigar	54½	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
35⅞	30½	.80	Gen Elec	36	35⅜	36	35⅞
37½	30	1.80	Gen Foods	32⅞	32½	32¾	32⅞
1½	¼	..	Gen Gas&E A	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
18½	11	..	Gen G&E 7% A	11¾	11½	11½	..
72½	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	72	71	71	71¾
54¼	26⅜	2¶	Gen Motors	54	53⅛	53	54¼
119	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	118	117¼	117¼	118
41¾	17⅜	1.60¶	Gen Print Ink	40¾	40	40	40½
109	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	107	107	107	..
4	1⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	3¼	3	3¼	..
34¾	15⅝	1	Gen Ry Signal	36	34	34¼	33⅞
2⅛	¾	..	Gen Realty	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
32	14¾	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	33	32½	33	32
26¾	16¾	..	Gen Refractories	25⅝	24¾	25⅜	25⅛
19½	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17
7⅛	2⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
63½	18	..	Gimbel Bros pf	64	62½	63½	63½
38⅝	23	1¶	Glidden	37½	36⅞	36⅞	38
111	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	110	110	110	..
4¾	⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
18	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	17⅜	17	17	17⅞
11⅞	7½	..	Goodrich	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10
59¼	40	..	Goodrich pf	63	59¾	62½	58⅞
26⅞	15¾	..	Goodyear	20¾	19⅞	19⅞	20⅝
92	70	4	Goodyear 1pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
8⅜	2½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅝
63	20	..	Goth S H pf ww	63	61½	63	61½
4½	1¼	..	Graham Paige	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4⅜
13⅝	5¼	..	Granby	13	12⅜	13	..
5	2¼	..	Grand Union ct	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
29¾	14⅜	1.50	Grand Un pf	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20
30½	18⅛	1	Granite City Stl	30	29	29½	29⅞
38¾	26	1¶	Grant (WT)	32½	32¼	32⅛	33
29	22¾	..	Granite CS rtc	28½	28½	28½	28½
27½	9¼	..	Great Nor pf	27¾	26⅞	27⅝	26⅞
14½	9¼	.50	Great Nor Ore	14	13¾	14	13⅞
32⅝	26⅞	2.40	Great West Sug	30⅝	29⅞	30¼	28⅝
140	119	7	Great W Sug pf	133	133	133	132
73	20½	..	Greyh'd Cp Del	70¼	69	70	70¾
2¾	1	..	Guantanamo Sug	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	1½
43¼	19	..	Guan Sug pf	28	28	2	26
9	4	..	Gulf Mobile & N	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
29¼	6	..	Gulf Mobile pf	29	28	28	29¼
81	48	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	83	81	83	..
			—H—				
7½	4	..	Hall Printing	8	7	7⅛	6⅛
12¾	6½	..	Hamilton Watch	13	12⅞	13	12¾
105	63	..	Hamilton W pf	102	102	102	..
100¾	100½	5	Hanna (MA) pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
26	16	1	Harbison Walker	25⅝	25½	25½	25⅝
118	99¾	6	Harbison W pf	118	118	118	..
13¼	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅛
109	81	6½	Hat Corp pf	106	106	106	..
6½	1⅝	..	Hayes Body	5⅜	4¾	4⅞	5¼
27⅝	11	1	Hercules Motors	26⅛	25½	25½	26½
128	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	126	126	126	126
118	104	4¶	Hershey Croc pf	114	113⅞	114	..
21¾	5¾	..	Holland Furnace	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
11	6⅜	.50	Hollander	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
412	338	12¶	Homestake Min	399	399	399	..
24⅞	6½	1	Houdaille Her	24⅝	24	24½	24¼
4⅜	1½	..	Houston Oil vtc n	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
56	42	3¶	Howe Sound	53⅝	53	53¼	52¾
5½	2¾	..	Hudson & Man	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
17½	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	16¾	16	16¼	16¾
3⅞	¾	..	Hupp Motors	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3⅜
			—I—				
17¾	9½	..	Ill Central	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	15½
24½	15	..	Ill Central pf	21⅛	20½	21⅛	20⅞
36⅝	23½	1.68	Indus Rayon	34½	33	33	34½
96¾	46¼	2¶	Inland Steel	96½	96⅜	96⅞	96⅝
8⅜	2½	..	Inspiration Cop	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6¾
6⅞	4	.15	Insuranshare Md	6	6	6	..
23⅝	8¾	..	Interboro RT vtc (h)	20⅝	20¼	20¼	20⅝
8¾	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
5	2⅝	..	Int Ag Corp	3⅛	3	3⅛	3¼
42¾	26	..	Int Agr ppf	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
187	149¼	6¶	Int Business M	182½	181¾	181¾	..
7½	3⅝	.20	Int Carriers	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
33	22⅞	1	Int Cement	29	28¾	29	28¾
60½	34⅛	.60	Int Harvester	59⅝	58¼	58¼	59
4¾	1¼	..	Int Hydroelec	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
31¾	22½	.80	Int Nickel	31½	31¼	31½	31⅝
1¼	⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow C	1⅛	1	1	..
18	4½	..	Int Pap&P pf	15	14½	14½	14¾
36¼	25¾	1½	Int Salt	26⅝	26¼	26½	26¾
28	16	..	Int Silver	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜
78	60½	4	Int Silver pf	77½	76⅞	77½	77½
12⅝	5⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10⅞
16⅝	8⅞	..	Interstate Dept S	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
13½	6⅛	.20b	Intertype Corp	13½	13½	13½	..
			—J—				
67	49	3	Jewel Tea	55¼	55	55	55
88½	38½	.50b	Johns Manville	87¼	85½	86	87½
125¾	117½	7	John Man pf	124	124	124	..
84¾	50	..	Jones & L'lin pf	84¼	84	84¼	84
			—K—				
8¾	3¾	..	Kan-C-South	6	6	6	..
13½	6⅜	..	Kan C South pf	10½	10½	10½	..
19¼	7½	.80	Kaufmann D St	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17¾
28	15¾	1.15b	Kayser (J) & Co	27	27	27	..
90⅛	34	..	Keith Al Orph pf	90	90	90	..
28¾	6	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	28⅜	27¼	27¾	29
26½	3¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	26½	25½	26	26⅞
18¼	10¼	.50¶	Kelvinator Corp	14	13⅝	13¾	14
96	84	6¶	Kendall Co pf	91½	91¼	91¼	92½
26½	13¾	.60	Kennecott Cop	26¼	25¼	26⅛	25⅝
19	10	.25b	Kimberley Clark	19	18¾	19	..
38	23	..	Kinney pf	29½	29	29	..
6	2	..	Kresge Dept S	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
27⅜	19¾	1	Kresge	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	27⅜
75	56⅛	1¶	Kress Co	75	75	75	..
32⅛	22¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	27	26⅝	26¾	27
			—L—				
46	19¼	5	Laclede Gas pf	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	..
28½	21⅜	2	Lambert Co	23⅞	23¼	23¼	23½
12⅞	8½	.50	Leee Rubber	10⅞	10½	10½	11
17⅜	10½	1½	Lehn & Fink	13½	13	13¼	12¾
3¼	1½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
13¼	5½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10¾
11½	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	9⅛	9	9	8⅞
95⅜	67⅛	2.40¶	Lehman Corp	93	92⅜	92⅜	92
49¼	21½	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	49¼	47¼	48⅜	48¼
25	21	1.60	Life Saver	24½	24½	24½	25
19½	15½	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	18¼	18	18	18
24⅞	13½	..	Lima Loco Wks	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24½
43	17⅜	.80	Link-Belt	42	42	42	..
35¾	24½	1¶	Liquid Carbonic	35¾	33⅞	34¾	33½
122	93¾	4¶	Liggett & By B	115¾	115	115¾	115½
50	31¼	1	Loew's Inc	48¾	47¾	47¾	48¾
9⅝	6⅛	..	Libby McN & L	9	8¾	9	8⅞
2⅝	1	..	Loft Inc	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2½
2½	1¼	..	Long Bell Lum A	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	..
41⅝	33	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	37⅞	37¾	38	38
26⅛	18½	1.20¶	Lorillard	25½	25¼	25⅜	25⅜
1⅞	⅜	..	Louisiana R (h)	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
14½	4½	..	Louisiana OR pf (h)	10¼	10	10¼	10
22¾	10⅝	1½	Louisville G&E A	20¼	20	20¼	20⅜
47½	34	2½	Louisville & N	46¼	45½	46	46
144¾	124	7	Lorillard pf	139½	139	139	..
26½	12¾	..	Ludlum Steel	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
135	90¼	6½	Ludlum Stl cv pf	131½	131½	131½	132¼
			—M—				
28⅛	18⅝	1	Mack Trucks	24	23¼	23¼	23¾
55⅛	30½	2	Macy (RH & Co	54	53¾	53¾	54⅛
10⅝	5½	.15b	Madison Sq Gar	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
33½	18⅝	2	Magma Copper	33½	33½	33½	..
46	39⅝	2¶	MacAndre & F	39½	39½	39½	40
2¼	⅞	..	Manati Sugar (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
66⅛	29	..	Man Elv gtd (h)	63	63	63	..
10	4	..	Manati Sug pf (h)	8	6½	8	7⅜
30	13¼	..	Man Elv mg (h)	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	26
15⅛	10	.60	Man Shirt	15⅛	13¼	15	13
3	1¼	..	Maracaibo Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
8½	4¼	.40	Marine Mid	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
40½	20	2	Marlin-Rockwell	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	38⅝
12½	6⅞	..	Marshall Field	12¼	12	12⅛	12
9⅛	4	..	Martin Parry	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
33¾	23¾	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	32⅞	32½	32½	33
153	136	7	Mathieson Alk pf	153	153	153	..
54⅝	35⅞	1.60	May Dept Stores	53½	53½	53½	54
15⅝	5½	..	Maytag	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	15
103	84½	6	Maytag 1pf	101⅛	101	101⅛	101
35½	28	2	McCall Corp	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¾
14	7¼	..	MvCrory Sto (h)	12½	12¼	12¼	12⅜
9	5⅞	..	McKesson & R	9	8⅝	8¾	8¾
45⅝	34⅞	2	McIntyre Porcu	36	35⅛	35⅛	35¼

‡1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Oct. 28	Last Oct. 26
127½	90½	4	McKeesport Tin	124⅝	124⅛	124⅝	..
31¾	32	..	McKesson & R pf A	51¾	49⅝	51¼	49
15⅞	8⅛	..	McLellan Sto (h)	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞
60½	41	3	Melville Shoe	60½	60⅛	60⅛	60½
29	22	1.60	Merch & M T	29	29	29	29¾
36½	24⅛	2	Mesta Mach	36½	33⅝	35½	33⅞
8¼	3	..	Mengel Co	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
60¾	20¾	..	Mengel Co pf	54½	53½	53½	56
6¾	2½	..	Miami Cop	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
13⅞	9½	.40b	Mid-Cont Pet	12⅝	12¼	12½	12¾
24¾	8¼	..	Midland Steel	24	23⅝	23¾	23¼
128	58	3¶	Min Honeywell	125	125	125	..
5⅜	3⅛	..	Min Moline	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
61	31	..	Min Moline pf	59	59	59	60
111¼	105	6	Min Honeywell pf	107	107	107	..
3	1¼	..	Min SP&SSM ll	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
16⅞	10⅜	..	Mission Corp	14¼	14	14	14⅛
6¼	2½	..	Mo Kan & Tex	5	4¾	4¾	5
14½	5⅞	..	Mo K & T pf	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11
3	1	..	Mo Pacific (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
4	1½	..	Mo Pacific pf (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
21⅝	10¾	1	Mohawk Carpet	21⅜	21	21	21¼
94¼	55	1	Monsanto Chem	93¼	92	92	93¼
37¾	21¾	..	Montgom Ward	34¾	34	34	34¾
65½	61½	3.87	Morris & Essex	63½	63½	63½	..
1⅛	¼	..	Mother Lode	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
52½	17½	2	Motor Products	49	48	48	49
14⅞	7⅛	.60	Motor Wheel	13⅝	13½	13½	13½
16¼	9¼	..	Mullins Mfg A	15	15	15	15
15½	9½	..	Mullins Mfg	14¼	14	14	14½
77½	62	..	Mullins pf	73	73	73	73
21¼	13¼	..	Munsingwear	20¼	19¾	20¼	20¾
20¼	4¾	..	Murray Body	20¼	19½	19⅝	20⅛
47½	30	2	Myers & Bro	46¾	46¾	46¾	..
			—N—				
19½	11	1	Nash Motors	18⅝	17¾	18	18¼
27½	14	..	Nash Chat StL	18¼	18	18¼	..
10¼	4½	..	Nat Acme	9	8⅝	8¾	9¼
10⅜	6¾	..	Natl Avia Corp	9½	9½	9½	9½
33½	22¼	1.60	Nat Biscuit	33	32½	32¾	32½
20⅛	13½	.50	Nat Cash Reg	19½	19	19	14⅛
18¼	12⅞	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	18	17⅝	18	17⅞
4⅝	1⅛	..	Nat Dept Stores (h)	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
34¾	17	..	Nat Dept S pf (h)	30½	29¾	30½	29½
33⅞	23⅛	2	Nat Dist Pr	33⅝	32½	32⅝	32¼
14⅝	4⅞	.60	Nat Pow & Lt	10¼	10	10	10
74¼	40⅜	1¶	Nat Steel	73½	72¾	73	73½
20⅞	9	..	Nat Supply	18	17½	17½	17½
77⅝	36	..	Nat Supply pf	67¼	66¼	67	67
11⅝	8¼	.60	Nat Tea	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞
12⅝	7½	.80	Natamas Co	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞
118½	109	7	Newberry Co pf	114⅝	114⅛	114⅝	..
9½	4⅜	..	Newport Indus	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
28¼	18½	..	NY Air Brake	28½	28	28	28
27½	12¼	..	NY Central	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
13	6	..	NY Chi & StL	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11
25	9⅞	..	NY C & StL pf	22⅞	22	22	22½
⅞	¼	..	NY Investors (h)	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
8½	2⅝	..	NY NH & H	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
16⅝	5⅜	..	NY NH & H pf	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	6¾
6	2⅝	..	NY Ont & W	4	3⅞	4	3¾
2¼	⅛	..	NY Rys pf	1½	1½	1½	..
16⅛	6⅛	..	NY Shipbldg	11¾	11½	11½	11⅝
87	51	..	NY Shipbldg pf	66	66	66	..
100	79	7	NY Steam 7%	94	94	94	..
92½	69	6	NY Steam 6%	82	81	82	..
194	158	8¶	Norfolk & West	195	194	194	..
109	99	4	Norfolk & W pf	105	105	105	..
24¼	9	1	North American	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	23
53⅝	35½	3	North Amer pf	53	52½	52½	53
4⅜	2	..	No Am Aviation	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
21⅞	13⅛	..	Northern Pacific	17⅞	17	17⅜	17⅜
2¼	1⅛	..	Norwalk Tire	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
32½	20	2	Norwalk Tire pf	26	24¾	26	23⅛
			—O—				
14⅛	9¼	.30b	Ohio Oil	11¾	11⅜	11½	11⅝
4⅝	1	..	Oliver Farm Eq	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
21⅝	16¼	..	Oliver Farm n	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	20
13⅜	3½	..	Omnibus vtc	12⅛	11⅞	12	12⅝
8¾	4⅜	..	Oppenheim Col	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
22	11⅛	.60	Otis Elevator	20½	20	20	20
17⅝	4⅛	..	Otis Steel	16¼	15¾	15⅞	16⅛
118	80	4	Owens Il Glass	119⅞	116¾	119⅞	117½
			—P—				
2½	1	..	Pacific Coast	2	2	2	2
8	3½	..	Pacific Coast 1pf	4	4	4	..
4	1	..	Pacific Coast 2pf	12¼	12	12	..
17½	14	..	Pac Am Fish	15½	15	15⅛	15½
28⅜	13⅛	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	28⅛	27½	27⅝	28½
45⅝	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	49⅜	47¼	49	47
11⅝	6¾	.40e	Pac W Oil Corp	10¼	10	10	10⅜
7½	3½	..	Packard Motor	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
12	10⅜	..	Pan-Am Pet	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
101¾	84	..	Param Pic 1st pf	91	87	87	90¾
1⅜	1½	..	Panhandle P & R	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
19½	6½	..	Panhandle pf	18	17	18	16
14¼	9¼	..	Param Pic 2d pf	13	11⅞	11⅞	12½
12	8	..	Param P n	10	9¾	9⅞	10⅛
17¾	11	..	Park ~ Tilford	17	16⅞	16⅞	..
6	2¼	..	Park Utah	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2½	⅞	..	Parmalee Trans	1¾	1½	1⅝	..
7⅛	4⅞	..	Pathe Film Co	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
15	8¼	..	Patino Mines	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞
7⅝	¾	..	Peerless Motor	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
81	64⅛	3	Penick & Ford	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
5½	3	..	Penn Dixie Cem	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
27¾	18	..	Penn Dixie C pf	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅞
84⅜	57¼	2	Penney (JC)	80	79⅛	79⅜	79⅜
30⅛	17¼	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	28⅜	27½	27⅞	27¾
43½	17¾	..	Peoples GasLt&C	41¼	40	40	40⅞
39⅞	30	1¶	Peo Drug St	33	33	33	34½
25	9¼	..	Pere Marquette	24	24	24	..
40½	13	..	Pere Marq pf	39½	39½	39½	..
11⅝	7⅛	.33b	Petroleum	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
26½	12¾	.25b	Phelps Dodge	24⅜	24	24⅜	23¾
16¾	11	1¶	Pfeiffer Br	14	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
45	23	3	Phila Co 6% pf	44	43½	43⅝	43½
76⅛	38½	6	Phila Co pf n	23½	23⅛	23½	..
4⅞	1¾	..	Phila & Reading	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
53½	35¼	1	Philip Mor	49⅞	49¼	49¾	49⅝
11	5½	..	Phillips Jones	8	7¾	8	..
34⅛	13¾	1¶	Phillips Pet	34¼	33½	33⅞	34⅛
⅝	¼	..	Pierce Oil	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
1⅛	⅜	..	Pierce Pet	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
9	5½	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	6¼	6	6	6¼
55	22½	..	Pitts Steel pf	44	44	44	44
59	24½	..	Pitts United pf	55½	55½	55½	55½
2⅞	1	..	Pittston Co	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
11⅝	6½	..	Plymouth Oil	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10½
11½	6⅛	..	Poor & Co B	9⅞	9	9⅛	9⅜
16⅝	5⅜	..	Postal Tel pf (h)	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
4⅛	1⅜	..	Porto Rican A	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
3⅛	⅝	..	Pressed Stl C (h)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
17	6½	..	Pt Stl C pf (h)	13¼	13	13⅛	13⅝
1½	¼	..	Porto Rican B	1½	1¼	1½	1
53⅝	42⅝	1.50¶	Procter & Gam	51½	50¼	50⅝	50¼
120¼	115	5	Procter & pf	119	110½	119⅛	..
45	20⅝	2.40	Public Service	44	43¼	43⅝	43⅝
100	62⅝	5	Pub Serv pf	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	..
112⅝	73	6	Pub Serv pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
125½	85⅛	7	Pub Serv pf	126	125½	126	..
142	100	8	Pub Serv pf	145	145	145	..
52⅞	29½	1½	Pullman	35⅛	34	34⅝	34¼
95	34⅝	..	Pure Oil 6% pf	98	93	98	..
11¼	5⅞	..	Pure Oil	12	10⅞	11⅞	11¼
107½	49⅝	..	Pure Oil 8%	108	106	108	105
16¾	8¾	1	Purity Bakeries	16⅜	16½	16½	16
			—R—				
8½	4	..	Radio Corp Amer	8⅛	8	8	8¼
62½	50	3½	Radio pf A	56¼	55¾	56¼	..
81	35¼	..	Radio pf B	79¼	77	77¼	79¼
6	1¼	..	Radio-K-O (h)	5⅛	4⅞	5	5¼
10	4¼	..	RR Securities	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8⅞
26½	16½	1	Raybestos Man	25	24⅞	25	25⅛
43⅛	29⅞	2	Reading	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
11	3⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	9	9	9	..
3	1	..	Reis & Co	2½	2	2	2¾
78	69	..	Rem Rand 6% pf	78	77	78	77½
15⅛	7	..	Remington Rand	15	14¾	15	15⅛
23½	21⅛	..	RemRand 2pf	23½	23½	23½	..
4⅝	2¼	..	Reo Motors	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½
19⅞	9	..	Republic I & S	18⅝	17⅞	18	18⅛
81	28⅝	..	Repub I&S pf	81½	81	81	81
9¾	5½	..	Revere Cop&Br	9½	9¼	9½	9
101	75	..	Revere C&B pf	105¼	102	105¼	101
88	78½	..	Repub I&S pf	85	84¾	84¾	85¼
26⅜	17½	1	Reynolds Metal	24½	24⅜	24½	25
27¾	12¼	1	Reynolds Spring	26¼	26¼	26¼	27
57	43⅛	3	Reynolds T B	56¾	56⅛	56⅛	56⅞
17	5¼	..	Ritter Dental M	17	17	17	17
30¾	21⅞	..	Roan Antip CM	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
44¾	29½	1.701b	Royal Dutch	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	..
			—S—				
46	32⅛	2	Safeway Stores	34¾	34¼	34¼	35
113¼	104¾	6	Safeway S pf	110	110	110	110¼
114½	109	7	Safeway S pf	111¾	110⅜	110⅜	111¾
23⅜	10¼	.40	St Joseph Lead	21¼	21	21¼	21
2	¾	..	StL & SF (h)	1	1	1	1⅛
2½	1	..	St L & SF pf (h)	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
14	8⅝	..	CtL Sou'western	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8½
12⅞	6	..	Savage Aarms	11¼	10¾	10¾	11⅝
70	55	1.30	Scott Paper	70	68½	70	69
51⅞	22	..	Schenley Dis Co	49⅝	48¼	48¼	49½
⅞	¼	..	Seabd Air L (h)	½	½	½	½
35⅞	20¾	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	31⅝	30¾	30¾	31⅝
61⅜	31	.75¶	Sears Roebuck	61½	60½	60½	61⅜
4	1¾	..	Shulte Det St	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
66¼	40	2¼g	Sec Nat Inv pf	65	65	65	66¼
20⅛	8	..	Shulte Ret pf	18	17¼	17⅜	18
12¼	7⅝	.50	Servel Inc	11½	11¼	11¼	11½
21⅛	9	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	21¼	20¾	20¾	21⅛
10¼	7¼	.25	Shattuck (FG)	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
5⅜	3¼	..	Sharp & Dohme	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝
11½	5½	..	Shell Union Oil	11⅜	11	11¼	11¼

‡1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Oct. 28	Last Oct. 26
100⅛	63⅛	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100½	100	100½	100⅛
19⅝	8⅝	.40	Silver K Coal n	11½	11⅛	11¼	11¼
50	41½	3½	Sharp & D pf	45	43½	45	43¼
17¾	6	..	Simmonds	18¼	17⅛	17¾	17⅝
18¾	4¾	.56b	Simms Petroleum	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
31⅝	20	1½b	Sheaffer Pen	31	31	31	..
13½	6½	..	Skelly Oil	13½	13⅛	13¼	13½
68	24	..	Sloss Shef pf	63	63	63	63½
28⅜	15¼	..	Snider Packing	27¾	27¼	27¾	28
112	107½	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	..
15¾	10⅝	.30	Socony Vacuum	12⅝	12¼	12½	12½
25	10⅝	1.50	So Calif Edison	25⅜	25	25⅜	24⅞
21½	12⅜	..	Southern Pacific	19¼	18¾	19	19⅛
28⅜	20	2	So P Rico Sugar	25⅞	24¾	25¾	24⅛
16½	5½	..	Southern Ry	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9¼
20⅝	7	..	Southern Ry pf	15¾	13	13⅛	13⅜
94	59½	3½g	Spang Chal pf	92½	92¼	92½	..
5¾	3⅛	..	Sparks Withing	6¼	5¾	6¼	5⅛
8½	3¼	..	Spear & Co	7⅜	7	7	7⅜
36¼	32	1.60	Spencer Kellogg	33¾	33¼	33¾	33½
13½	7¼	.25b	Sperry Corp vtc	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
15½	8½	..	Spicer Mfg	14½	14	14½	13½
47½	33¼	3	Spicer pf	44	44	44	44⅛
84	43⅞	3	Speig May St	79½	78½	78½	79¼
19⅛	12½	.80	Stand Brands	14¼	14	14¼	14⅛
130	122⅝	7	Stand Brands pf	126	126	126	..
9¼	1½	..	Stand Gas & El (h)	5¼	4⅞	5	4⅞
11⅝	1¾	..	Stand G&E pf $4 (h)	7¾	7	7½	7⅜
25⅞	4¾	1.80	Stand G&E 6% pf (h)	17⅛	17⅛	17½	18
27½	6	2.10	Stand G&E 7% pf (h)	19⅜	18	18⅜	18¼
27½	12½	1	Starrett Co	27	26½	26⅜	27
6¼	2½	..	Sta Covn Tob	6½	5⅞	6¼	5⅜
2⅛	⅞	..	Stand Investinf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
38⅞	27¾	1	Stand Oil Calif	37⅛	36½	37	37⅛
28¼	23	1	Stand Oil Ind	28⅜	27⅝	28	28
50½	35¾	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	49⅝	49	49	49¾
67⅞	55⅜	3.80	Sterling Pr	66⅛	65⅝	65⅝	66⅛
2⅛	1⅛	..	Sterling Secur	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6	3⅛	..	Sterling pf	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6
18⅝	6⅝	.50¶	Stewart Warner	18⅛	17⅞	18	18
10½	2½	..	Stone & Webster	11¼	10½	10⅞	9⅞
8	2¼	..	Studebaker (h)	7⅝	7	7	7⅞
75½	60½	1¶	Sun Oil	74	73⅞	73⅞	74½
121	115½	6	Sun Oil pf	120¼	120	120	120
23	17⅞	.60¶	Sutherl'd PaPp	22¼	22	22¼	22⅝
26½	11	.50	Superheater	26⅜	26	26⅜	26½
3	1⅝	..	Superior Oil	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
12¾	5	..	Superior Steel	11	11	11	11⅛
20½	14⅝	1¶	Switf & Co	19¾	19¼	19⅜	19⅝
9	3¼	..	Sweet Co Amer	7½	7½	7½	..
			—T—				
9⅞	6¼	.60	Telautograph	7	6¾	6¾	7
7	4	..	Tennessee Corp	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	6⅞
23¾	16½	1	Texas Corp	23⅛	22⅝	23	22⅞
36¾	28¾	2	Texas Gulf Sul	32¼	31½	31½	31¾
9¼	3¼	..	Texas & Pac Co..l	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
12½	8½	..	Texas & P Land	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅜
37⅝	13⅛	1	Thatcher Mfg	36	35⅝	36	36
59	50	3.60	Thatcher cv pf	59½	59½	59½	..
7¼	2½	..	Thermoid	6⅞	6⅛	6½	6⅞
12⅝	5¼	..	The Fair	11¼	11⅛	11¼	..
28⅛	16	.95b	Third Nat Inv	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	..
8¼	5⅛	.50	Thompson	8	8	8	..
24⅝	13⅜	..	Thompson Prod	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	24⅛
3½	1⅜	..	Thompson Star	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
12	7⅜	..	Tide Water Asso	10⅝	10¼	10½	10½
103⅝	84	6	Tide W Asso pf	99½	99¼	99½	100
9⅞	4⅝	..	Timken-Detroit	9⅛	8¾	8¾	9
64⅜	28⅜	1¶	Timken Roller	63¾	61½	62	63
9⅜	4⅛	.30	Transamerica	9¾	9½	9⅝	9⅝
15	5⅞	..	Transue & Wil	15	14½	14½	14⅞
12¼	7¼	..	Trans & W Air	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
7¼	1⅞	..	Tri Conitnental	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
6⅞	3⅝	..	Truax Traer Coal	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
18¾	13	..	Twen C Fox Film	18⅜	18	18⅛	18¼
7⅝	3½	..	Truscon Steel	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
28⅜	24⅜	..	Twen C Fox F pf	28⅜	28	28⅜	28⅛
5	2⅛	..	Twin City R T	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
34	18	..	Twin City RT pf	31	29¾	29¾	29½
			—U—				
2⅝	1⅛	..	Ulen & Co	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅛
82¼	53¾	2	Underwd El Fish	79¼	79¼	79¼	80
50½	29	2	Union Bag & P	37½	37¼	37⅜	37¼
72½	44	1.60	Union Carbide	72	71¼	71¼	71⅞
20⅛	14⅜	1	Union Oil Calif	20¼	20	20¼	19¾
111½	82½	6	Union Pacific	95¾	94	94	95¾
90½	79½	4	Union Pacific pf	87½	87¼	87¼	..
26½	20¼	1.20	Union Tank Car	23	22⅞	23	23
21⅝	9⅞	..	United Aircraft	20½	19⅞	20⅜	20¼
10⅝	4½	..	United Airlines vtc	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	9
15¾	7	..	United Am Bosch	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
26½	20¼	1.60	United Biscuit	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	22⅝
71⅛	46	2.40	United Carbon	70¾	70⅜	71¼	71¼
20	14¼	1	Unit-Carr Fasten	19	19	19	..
6⅝	1½	..	United Corp	5⅞	5½	5¾	5½
44½	20¾	3	United Corp pf	42½	41¼	41¾	41¾
13¼	8¾	..	United Drug	12	12	12	..
13⅞	4½	..	United Dyewood	12	12	12	..
7½	3¼	..	United El Coal	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
92¾	60½	3	United Fruit	70	69	70	69
18¼	9¼	1	United Gas Im	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
107½	87½	5	United Gas I pf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	..
20⅝	5	..	US Distrib pf	17⅝	16½	17	..
13¼	4½	..	US & For Sec	11	10¾	11	10¾
26¼	11	1	US Freight	26	25¼	25¼	26
83¾	40½	1¶	US Gypsum	83½	82½	83	83½
160	143	7	US Gypsum pf	159½	159½	159½	159½
9⅝	5	..	US Hiffman M	8½	8⅛	8½	8⅝
49	35⅛	2	US Indus Alco	47	46½	46½	46⅞
9½	3⅛	..	US Leather vtc	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
16¼	7½	..	US Leather A vtc	15	14¾	15	..
22	14¾	.50	US Pipe &2Fdry	19¾	19	19⅛	19½
21⅛	19¼	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	..
7	3	..	US Realty	6⅛	5⅞	6⅞	5¾
17⅛	9⅛	..	US Rubber	14⅞	14	14¼	14¾
42⅝	24½	..	US Rubber 1pf	39⅝	38	38¼	39½
124½	92	8b	US Smelt R&M	97½	95⅞	96	96
73¾	62⅞	3.50	US Smelt pf	71	71	71	..
48⅞	27½	..	US Steel	47⅛	46½	46¾	46⅛
113⅛	73⅝	2	US Steel pf	110¼	110	110	110½
40¾	29	..	Univ Pictures uf	40	38	40	35½
2⅛	⅞	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	1	⅞	1	1
7½	3⅛	..	United Stores A	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
75	46	..	United Stores pf	78	78	78	75
66¾	51	2¶	Univ. Leaf Tob	64⅛	64¼	64¼	..
154	133⅛	8	Univ Leaf Tob pf	153⅛	153⅛	153⅛	153
4⅛	1	..	Utilities P & Lt A	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
1⅛	½	..	Vadsco Sales	1¼	1	1	1⅛
26	19¼	..	Vadsco Sales pf	26½	26½	26½	26
21¾	11¼	..	Vanadium	18⅛	17⅞	18	18
32¾	11¼	.25b	Van Raalte	31¾	31	31	31⅝
110½	91	7	Van Raalte pf	110½	110½	110½	..
41	34	2¶	Vick Chem	40⅛	39¾	39¾	..
4⅝	2½	..	Va-Caro Chem	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
30⅞	17⅞	..	Vo-C Chem 6%	28½	28½	28½	29½
110	72½	6	Va El & Pow pf	110	110	110	110
			—W—				
2¾	1	..	Wabash RR (h)	2	2	2	2
3¾	1¾	..	Wabash pf A (h)	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
9¼	4⅛	.60	Waldorf System	9	9	9	9
4¼	1¼	..	Walworth (h)	4	4	4	4
2¼	1¼	..	Ward Baking B	2	2	2	..
43¼	28½	2	Ward Baking pf	40½	40	40½	40
32¾	26¼	1.60	Walgreen	29½	29½	29½	29⅝
8⅛	2⅛	..	Warner Bros A	7⅞	7½	7½	7¾
47¾	14½	..	Warner Bros pf	46½	44½	45¼	47
1⅜	⅜	..	Warner Quinlan (h)	¾	⅝	⅝	..
6⅛	2½	..	Warren Bros	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
32	20⅝	1	Warren F&P	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	..
6½	4	..	Wbster Eisen	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	6
54½	30½	.50¶	Wesson Oil	52½	50	51	52½
83	72	4	Wesson Oil pf	83	83	83	83
83	34	7	W Penn El A	83	82	82	81¼
81½	36	6	W Penn El pf	82	80½	80½	80⅛
92	39⅞	7	W Penn El pf	92	92	92	..
114	95	6	W Penn Pw pf	112	112	112	..
9⅞	5½	..	Westn Maryland	8¼	8	8⅛	8
3⅜	1⅛	..	Westn Pacific (h)	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
7⅞	2⅜	..	Westn Pac pf (h)	4¼	4	4⅛	3⅞
64⅜	20⅝	..	Westn Union	63⅜	61½	61⅝	62⅞
28⅛	18	.50	Westing Air Br	27⅜	26	26⅛	26⅞
88⅜	32⅝	.50b	Westing-Elec	89⅜	87	89⅛	88
119	90	3.50	Westing El pf	118	118	118	..
27⅜	10	..	Weston El Instru	25½	24	25⅜	24
25	16¾	.40	Westvaco Chlor	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	24⅛
27¼	14¼	..	Wheeling Steel	26½	26½	26½	..
18⅝	6⅞	..	White Motor	15	14½	14¾	15⅛
24½	12⅝	1.40	White Rock	15¾	15½	15½	15⅝
2¾	1¼	..	White Sew M	2	2	2	..
15¼	6	..	White Sew M pf	12½	12	12½	..
2⅝	1	..	Wilcox Oil & G	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
7⅝	3⅞	.50	Wilson & Co	7	6⅞	7	7
75	58	6	Wilson & Co pf	71	70	71	70⅝
65¼	51	2.40	Woolworth	53½	57⅝	57¾	58
21½	11¾	..	Worthington Pmp	21½	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝
47⅞	25½	..	Wor Pump A pf	49	47¾	47¾	47¾
39¼	20	..	Wor Pump B pf	40	39	39¼	39
53⅞	35½	..	Wright Aero	49½	49½	49½	47¼
82¾	73¾	3¶	Wrigley	79½	79	79½	..
			—Y—Z—				
7	2⅜	..	Yellow Truck	7	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
81	31½	..	Yellow Truck pf	85	81½	85	81
40	18	2	Young Sp & W	39¼	28¾	28¾	39½
28½	13	..	Youngstown	27⅞	27⅛	27¼	27½
89¾	38½	..	Youngstown pf	90	89	90	89¾
10¼	1¼	..	Zenith Radio	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
5⅝	2⅝	..	Zonite Prod	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. ‡Range up to previous close.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.98⅞	.98⅞	.97⅝	.97¼	—.01½
May	.98½	.98⅛	.96⅝	.96¾	—.01½
July	.88½	.88½	.87	.87⅛	—.01⅛
Corn					
December	.60⅞	.60⅞	.59⅞	.61	— ⅝
May	.59½	.59⅝	.59⅜	.58⅜	— ⅞
July	.60	.60⅝	.59⅝	.59½	— ½
Oats					
December	.26⅝	.26⅝	.26¼	.26¼	— ¼
May	.28⅝	.28⅝	.28¼	.28¼	— ⅛
July	.28⅝	.28⅝	.28½	.28½	— ⅛
Rye					
December	.50¼	.50¼	.48⅞	.48⅞	— ⅛
May	.52¼	.52¼	.51¼	.51⅜	— ⅞
July	.52	.52	.51⅝	.51⅝	— ¼

Cotton Prices Sag

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Cotton was quiet today with prices sagging slightly under continued southern hedging and some scattering liquidation. This was absorbed by trade demand but buying was not aggressive. December eased off to 10.89, and May to 10.90 with active months showing net declines of about 3 to 7 points in the late trading.

Class I Railroads

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads on Sept 30 had 228,520 surplus freight cars in good repair and immediately available for service, the Association of American Railroads announces. This was an increase of 344 cars, compared with Sept. 14, at which time there were 228,176 surplus freight cars.

Fresh Downturns In Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Disturbed by shakiness of Winnipeg prices, the Chicago wheat market gave way afresh today.

All deliveries of wheat at Winnipeg tumbled to around 2 cents under the minimum price guaranteed to Canadian producers. No signs of any immediate European outlet for Canadian wheat was in sight.

Wheat closed uneasy, 1⅛-⅝ under Saturday's finish, Dec. 97¼-½; corn ½-⅞ down, Dec. 60-60¼, oats unchanged to ¼ off, and provisions unchanged to 12 cents decline.

U. S. Sugar Melt

NEW YORK (AP)—The sugar melt of the 13 United States refiners from Jan. 1 to Oct. 19 totaled 3,340,000 long tons compared with 2,995,000 in the corresponding period of 1934. Deliveries for the like period totaled 3,155,000 long tons compared with 2,860,000 a year ago.

Standard Gas & Electric

Electric output of Standard Gas & Electric Company for the week ended Oct. 19 totaled 89,543,677 kilowatt hours, an increase of 11.7 per cent compared with the corresponding week last year.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	12:15 p.m.	Net Chg.
December	10.95	10.95	10.91	10.92	..
January	10.90	10.90	10.81	10.88	—.01
March	10.93	10.93	10.91	10.91	—.07
May	10.96	10.96	10.94	10.95	—.03
July	10.97	10.98	10.96	10.98	+.01

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.23	6.23	6.22	6.22	—.02
December	6.11	6.11	6.09	6.09	—.04
January	6.10	6.10	6.08	6.08	—.03
March	6.07	6.07	6.05	6.05	—.05
May	6.04	6.04	6.02	6.02	—.06

Tone at close, steady.

Worthington Pump & Machinery

NEW YORK (AP)—The Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation have authorized the construction of an additional machine shop building at its Buffalo, N. Y., works. The extension will cover a floor area of 75,000 square feet.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last
December	12.00	12.00	11.91	11.91
May	12.25	12.32	12.22	12.22
July	12.63	12.63	12.60	12.60

U. S. Rubber 6 Per Cent Notes

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Rubber Company has called for redemption on Dec. 1 all of its three-year secured 6 per cent gold notes, due June 1, 1936, at 100¼ and accrued interest.

Lower Telegraph Rates Believed Near Realization

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—A sweeping downward revision of America's commercial telegraph rate structure, discussed for years by communications officials, is believed by observers to be nearer realization now than for many months.

Authoritative sources stress that no immediate action along that line is contemplated, but it is said that new and lower costs to large commercial users of telegraph facilities is the ultimate aim of both Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

Must Apply to FCC

The first step, it is stated, would be application by one or both companies to the Federal Communications Commission for permission to inaugurate the new charges.

Four factors stand out in the general argument supporting the plea that a change would favor all.

First, analysts say, both Postal and Western Union can readily use increased gross revenues.

Western Union last year had a gross operating revenue of $87,230,228, but for the first six months of this year the gross was $44,433,854, compared with $44,504,806 for the like period of last year.

Postal for the last four years has not earned full interest charges on its collateral trust bonds and debenture stock. In June it filed a petition for reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

It is believed by communications men that revenue can be stepped up through rate reductions and that business can be persuaded to spend more in the aggregate than it does now and, proportionately receive much more extensive service.

Can Handle More Trade

It is agreed that the communications services can easily transmit a much greater volume of messages with present physical equipment, if the so-called bulk rate—a scaling down of the unit charge with the increase in volume—brings the additional demand.

Of the fourth factor, executives say general business activity is undeniably increasing with no prospect of a nose dive visible, and with that expansion business must needs use the telegraph more.

The bulk rate, it is argued, should enable communications services to march along with generally better business.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. ago
Call loans Stock Exch.	¼%	½%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	¾%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	65⅜c	65⅜c	32c
Time loans— 60-90 days	¼@1	¾@1	¾@1
4-6 months	¼@1	¾@1	¾@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	⅛	⅛@ ⅜	⅞@ ¼
4 months	¼	⅛@ ⅜	⅞@ ¾
5-6 months	⅜	⅛@ ⅜	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	9/16@1	½@ ⅝	7/16@ ½
3 mos bills	⅝@ 11/16	¾@ ⅞	½
Bar silver	29 11/16d	29 11/16d	30 11/16d
Bar gold	141s 6d	141s 6d	145s 3d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1⅞@2	2@2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4½%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3½
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	2½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	2
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	3
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	4½	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	4
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today 12:15 p. m.	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.91½	$4.91¾	$8.2397
Cables	4.91⅝	4.91⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0659¼	.0659½	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3250	.3248	.3267
Italy—lira	.0814	.0812	.0891
Germany—mark	.4025	.4025	.4033
Holland—florin	.6788	.6788	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2535	.2536	.4537
Norway—krone	.2470	.2471	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2195	.2196	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1366	.1366	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094½	.0094½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1883	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0414¼	.0414¼	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0218	.0218	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2970	.2970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1886	.1886	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0448½	.0448½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0083	.0083	.0101
Yugoslavia—linar	.0229	.0229	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3280	.3276	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0555	.0556	.2025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0500	.2060
Peru—sol	.2495	.2495	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8082	.8082	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2875	.2874	.8440
India—rupee	.3712	.3715	.6180
Java—florin	.6818	.6826	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.4825	.4787½	*
Shanghai—dol	.3345	.3375	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5767	.5769	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4985	.4988	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9888	.9878¼	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Oct.26	Oct.25	Oct.24	Oct.23	Oct.22
High	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6
Low	100.6	100.6	100.5	100.6	100.5
Last	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.5

Range since legal devaluation:

High—107.6 Feb. 5, 1934 — Low—90.64 Apr. 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.43 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Oct. 25 was: Receipts, $16,723,331; expenditures, $29,285,048; balance, $1,497,656; customs receipts for the month, $26,412,011. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,197,587,934; expenditures, $2,525,275,233, including $1,119,416,474 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,327,687,299; gross debt, $29,436,272,520, a decrease of $10,210,379 under the previous day; gold assets, $9,636,157,074.

Business and Industry · **Demand From Motor Industry Pushes Up Steel Operations** · Commerce and Finance

Industry Wants No More NRA's, Says Association Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Categorical denial of "reports circulated from Washington that large segments of industry view with favor some form of new legislation to supplant the illegalized National Industrial Recovery Act," was issued by C. L. Bardo, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, here today.

"The information which comes to me indicates that virtually no sentiment exists among either large or small manufacturers for a new attempt by the Federal Government to regulate local industrial operations," he said. "This belief is based not only upon statements from individual members of the National Association of Manufacturers, but from an informal canvas made through spokesmen for other industrial groups who likewise are in constant contact with the manufacturers of the country.

"The people have recently passed through one attempt to regiment commerce into a centrally controlled collectivist machine. They have seen the results of bureaucratic interference with the free flow of the nation's business. On the other side of the picture they have witnessed the steady increasing employment and renewed business activity which has followed the collapse of the National Industrial Recovery Act with its arbitrary restrictions."

Imports of Gold And Bank Reserves Continue to Rise

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The weekly condition statement of Reserve banks show changes in Reserve bank credit outstanding and in relating items assumed normal proportion during the week ended October 23.

Gold imports, which have been increasing in some instances by more than $100,000,000 a week, slumped off to $45,000,000. The total stocks were $9,629,000,000 at the week's ending.

Member banks' reseerve balances, which are now at peak levels, rose only $41,000,000 to a total of $5,575,000,000. This amount, the board said, was about $2,930,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

The condition statement said:

"The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended October 23, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was $2,485,000,000, a decrease of $4,000,000 compared with the preceding week, and an increase of $25,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1934.

"On October 23 total Reserve bank credit amounted to $2,472,000,000, a decrease of $24,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponds with decreases of $12,000,000 in money in circulation and $15,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and an increase of $45,000,000 in monetary gold stock, offset in part by an increase of $41,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and a decrease of $7,000,000 in treasury and national bank currency. Member bank reserve balances on October 23 were estimated to be approximately $2,930,000,000 in excess of legal requirements."

Java's Sugar Trade Is Now Picking Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM.—Java's sugar industry is picking up. This means a general improvement, for many industries are dependent on the sugar industry. The native's prosperity is also dependent on it to a large extent.

In the years before the depression, agricultural products of the Indonesian population were exported to the value of $250,000,000 per year, while European enterprises in Netherlands India exported about $500,000,000. Sugar formed the chief item in these exports.

The slump in prices, the reduction of planted areas and the closing down of more than half the number of sugar mills in Java caused widespread distress both to the companies and to the native population who were employed in thousands.

It is declared now that the crisis in the sugar industry has touched bottom. Next year, it is said, the number employed in the sugar industry will be increased. Rationalization is taking place and a more hopeful outlook resulting.

No. Carolina's Livestock And Crops Value Doubled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

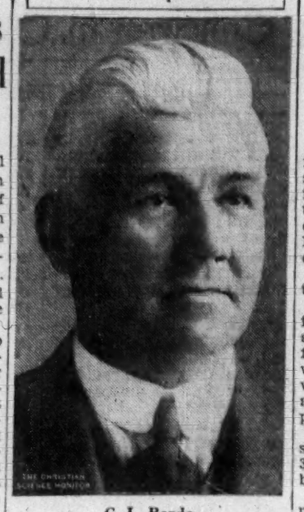
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 28 — The total value of North Carolina's crops and livestock last year—$331,000,000—was more than double the 1932 total, figures just announced by the State Department of Agriculture show. In the value of crops and livestock, this State ranked fifth among all the States, having climbed from eighth place in a single year and from fifteenth since 1932. In the value of crops, exclusive of livestock, it ranked third in 1934.

During the 1934 season, North Carolina's corn crop was valued at $38,952,000 more than $9,000,000 in excess of the previous year's total and more than twice the $15,325,000 total reported in 1932.

Cotton registered a gain of over $4,000,000 in value over the preceding year; cattle, $2,000,000 gain; mules, $6,000,000 gain, and horses, $1,000,000 gain, while wheat values topped the preceding year by more than $1,000,000.

The lowly peanut was exhalted to new heights. The value of the 1933 crop in North Carolina was $4,736,000, as compared with $13,728,000 last year, while hay jumped in value from $7,466,000 to $12,932,000.

Industrial Spokesman



C. L. Bardo
President of the National Association of Manufacturers

Substantial Rise In U. S. Exports Of War Materials

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP) — Substantial gains in United States exports of materials useful for war, with large proportions going to Italy, were shown by Department of Commerce figures comparing September and August trade.

Movements of actual guns and ammunition, however, continued small and the figures showed no purchases in that category by Italy.

Cotton linters, useful for explosives, totaled 9,269,000 pounds in September against 7,031,000 pounds in August. Italy took 736,731 pounds of the September total.

Iron and steel scrap metal shipments moved up from 156,685 tons in August to 170,486 tons in September, of which Italy took 40,432 tons. Total copper ingot shipments dropped from 56,805,000 pounds to 34,661,000 pounds—Italy taking 5,682,000 pounds of the September exports.

Exports of trucks and buses declined from 9997 to 7081, but truck engine shipments increased from 447 to 542. Italy and Italian-Africa took 242. Last month, Italy and Italian-Africa took about a thousand trucks.

Benzol, a chemical from which many explosives are derived, dropped from 2,357,000 gallons to 526,000 gallons—Italy taking none of September's shipments, but nearly 2,000,000 of August's.

September shipments of explosives were 1,003,000 pounds against 735,000 in August; September machine gun shipments were 140 against 91; explosive shells dropped from 22,375 pounds in August to 3185 in September.

Italy took none of the three items.

There were 49 airplanes shipped in September against 19 in August.

Large Advertisers Spend $280,000,000 In Last 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 28—Large corporations, members of the Association of National Advertisers, spent approximately $280,000,000 in consumer and industrial advertising in the last 12 months, according to spokesmen for the association at the twenty sixth annual meeting of the body at the Ambassador Hotel here today. This expenditure was made, they said, in the face of a hand-to-mouth policy of spending and a lack of long-term planning which was, in turn, attributed to "political and economic uncertainties."

Growing optimism was reported in all quarters and business with goods to sell was described as "increasingly interested in advertising through a desire for closer relations with the consumer." Sessions of the association today and tomorrow will be behind closed doors.

Business executives are here from 300 large corporations representative of many lines of industry.

Belgo-Manchoukuan Trade on Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Despite the political nonrecognition of Manchoukuo, a movement has been launched in industrial circles here to develop trade between Belgium and that country.

Belgian exporters hope to supply materials for some of the new bridges, railroad extensions and large electrical installations, which are contemplated by the "state" that Japan launched on the world on March 1, 1932.

Already Belgium's trade in Manchoukuo is on the increase. In 1931 Belgium's portion of Manchurian imports was only .5 of one per cent; latest figures show it to be 5 per cent, giving Belgium fifth place among traders with Manchoukuo. Germany holds 38 per cent of the Manchurian market, Britain 36 and France 12.

A group of Belgian manufacturers are founding an agency at Tokyo, Yokohama and Dalen for the purpose of establishing business relations with the labor department of Manchoukuo.

Armstrong Cork Reports Wage Increases of 5 P. C.

LANCASTER, Penna., Oct. 28 (AP)—Wage increases for approximately 6000 employees and an unemployment benefit plan for 1936 are announced by H. W. Prentis Jr., president of the Armstrong Cork Company.

Hourly wages to workers will be increased by 5 per cent on Nov. 3, and the company will disburse to salaried workers on Dec. 24 a payment equal to 5 per cent of each employee's 1935 compensation.

Greater Demand For Steel From Motor Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28—Demand for steel is coming from various sources, particularly the automotive industry. It is encouraging to know that the railroads are beginning to order steel for various purposes. However, from some of the large consumers there is some letdown.

In a summary of the steel market the magazine Steel says:

"With steadily mounting demands from automobile manufacturers, but a slackening in new commitments from other large consumers, steelworks operations continue to move within a narrow range, the national average last week advancing 1½ points to 52½ per cent.

"Since the middle of August the steel rate has not varied more than 3 points, while it is now 2 points below the peak reached in February.

"Throughout the year automobile production has made exceptional progress; the agricultural implement industry and tin plate requirements reached new peaks, and equipment and miscellaneous orders have been heavy—while structural work in the aggregate has remained on a parity with 1934, and railroad purchases have declined.

"Last week prespects for additional railroad purchases this year appeared brighter, mainly because of the need for more freight cars, revealed by recent heavy freight car loadings.

"Burlington, having decided to build in its own shops 1200 cars and three locomotives, is in the market for 20,000 tons of steel. Norfolk & Western purchased 6500 tons for car repairs and placed 10,000 tons of rails.

"Pennsylvania's revised schedule calls for building 11,000 freight cars, and at least 100 locomotives, taking 130,000 tons of rolled steel, though inquiries may not be issued until late this year.

"A northern road which planned to scrap 5000 freight cars will rebuild them. Export inquiries for freight cars last week developed a potential market for 20,000 tons of steel."

Meehan Is on SEC Carpet and May Be Put Out of Market

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered Michael J. Meehan, veteran stock market operator, to show why he should not be expelled or suspended from the New York Curb and other exchanges on charges of manipulating stock of Bellanca Aircraft Corporation.

Mr. Meehan, disclosed by the 1933 Senate stock market investigation to have been active in many big pools in pre-depression days, was ordered to appear Nov. 12 to explain what the commission said it had "reason to believe" were illegal activities designed to raise the price of the stock.

The alleged manipulation, the commission said, purportedly began on the New York Curb Exchange on April 5, 1935, and has continued to the present time.

At the same time, the commission halted flotation by the company of 197,500 new shares of the same class as those being traded in on the Curb in which the alleged manipulation has been occurring.

Most of the new issue was to be bought from the company by Mr. Meehan and Hamons & Co., underwriters, at $4, and sold to the public at $5.

Without giving details, the commission said it "has reason to believe" Mr. Meehan used the mails and other instruments of interstate commerce to create "a false and misleading appearance of active trading" which had the effect of "raising its (the company's stock) price for the purpose of inducing its purchase by others."

Japan Expands Cloth Exports to the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Japan was shown today in Commerce Department reports to be crowding other nations aside for a bigger share of the American cotton cloth market by offering lower priced goods.

Imports from all countries for the first nine months of 1935 were valued at $5,252,000, of which Japan supplied $1,320,000, or about one-fourth. During the same period of 1934, the total value of cotton cloth imports was $5,207,000 of which Japan supplied only $138,000.

An even more startling gain was shown in the quantity of cloth coming from Japan. Total imports in the nine months of 1935 were 47,715,000 square yards of which Japan supplied 27,238,000. In the same period of 1934 total imports were 31,071,000 yards of which Japan supplied 3,582,000.

September imports from Japan amounted to 2,265,000 yards valued at $105,000, against 683,000 yards valued at $33,000 in September, 1934.

Texas Railroads Showing Business Gains in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 28 — Railroads servicing Texas have experienced a pick-up during 1935 and the Texas area is showing as much industrial activity as any other part of the nation, according to George C. Smith, St. Louis manager of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas lines.

Railroad and travel men believe that the advent of 1936, the centennial anniversary year in Texas, will see a marked increase in travel. Texas will celebrate 100 years of political independence during 1936 with the Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas from June 6 to Nov. 29 as the highlight of the year.

Business observers believe that tourist travel and business activities in the Southwest will receive an excellent stimulation by the exposition which will be the first World's Fair ever staged in the Southwest.

Banks Hold $15,337,000,000 Or 53.4 P. C. of Public Debt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Following the purchase by banks in the United States of 91 per cent of the increase in Federal debt in the year ended June 30, 1935, these institutions on that date held as assets backing deposits $15,337,245,000 or 53.44 per cent of the $28,700,893,000 debt then outstanding, according to a compilation by the American Banker. The addition to the federal debt during the fiscal year was $1,646,752,000.

While banks were taking 91 per cent of the additional federal issues during the year, life insurance companies and other institutional investors were taking additional hundreds of millions, so that institutional buyers were absorbing not only the entire volume of New Federal issues, but additional millions being liquidated by private holders, trustees and corporations, this daily banking newspaper states.

Held 51 P. C. of U. S. Deficit

The 53.44 per cent holdings at the mid-year compares with holdings of $13,845,712,000 at the 1934 mid-year, when the bank portfolios held 51.18 per cent of the accumulated Federal deficit, then amounting to $27,053,141,000.

In 1920, by way of comparison, the bank holdings of United States Treasury paper were $3,726,593,000, or 15.34 per cent of the total federal debt of $24,397,918,000.

In 1928, when the United States Treasury debt totaled $17,604,291,000, banks of deposit held $4,398,707,000, or 24.99 per cent of the total United States paper outstanding.

Based on totals supplied by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Comptroller of the Currency for United States supervised banks, and on estimates for other banks, the American Banker total is a reliable and close estimate of the actual situation at the mid-year. The figures do not include the United States bonds held by trust departments of banks in fiduciary capacity.

Tracing further the holdings of Government bonds in federal corporations and agencies, insurance companies, and other money corporations, the American Banker accounts for the placement of over $19,000,000,000 of the federal debt in the hands of moneyed institutions, leaving less than $10,000,000,000 in the hands of private holders, trustees, and corporations. Such private holdings have been shrinking steadily since the 20's and now amount to barely a third of the total federal debt.

Both the increase of the federal debt and the increase in basic holdings thereof during the 1934-5 fiscal year were held down by the retirement during the year of $600,000,000 in United States Consols formerly held by national banks and pledged as security for the issue of national bank notes. If these issues had not been retired by the issue of money flated out of the gold fund profits, the federal debt would have been $29,300,000,000, and holdings thereof in bank portfolios close to nearly $16,000,000,000.

United States Drew Down Balances

It is also noteworthy that during the year, the Government drew down its huge bank balances to the extent of another $740,000,000 in cash, having begun the year with $2,581,922,240 in the Treasury bank balance, and ended it with $1,841,345,539. The use of this balance eliminated the necessity for raising this sum by the sale of federal securities and relieved banks of absorbing a much larger amount of federal paper than they actually did.

While bank deposits increased fast last year, the banking holdings of government paper increased slightly faster. Deposits were up 8.22 per cent, it is estimated, while government bond holdings were up 10.78 per cent.

At the June 30, 1935, date, 30.06 per cent of deposits in United States banks of deposit were backed by federal debt paper, as compared with 29.36 per cent at the previous fiscal year-end.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market occupied the center of attention in Wall Street last week. Continuing the advance of the last three weeks, to new highs for 1935, it featured the heaviest trading volume in over a year. Volume, like the price level, has been slowly rising for many months. Running now around 2,500,000 shares a day, it is by no means at the level of the 1933 boom, but far above the averages of the last 18 months, which dropped as low as 500,000 shares a day in the summer of 1934.

The chief stimulant to the current market is actual business news. The European political situation has subsided into the background of the financial news, and the Washington merry-go-round, with Congress and the administrative bigwigs out of town, provides little of interest to the market.

Third-quarter earnings reports provided perhaps the chief stimulus to rising prices. They run from 25 to 50 per cent above the same period of last year. Carloadings are the best in four years. Steel operations as reported by the American Iron & Steel Institute are the highest since February and about twice as high as this time last year. Electric power output keeps hitting around the new record high recently established. Retail sales are improving except around New York. Building continues its upward movement. Bank clearings made a new five-year high.

"Rotation" in Market

The market showed "rotation," with motors, oils, utilities, and rails among the leaders. On Monday, Packard Motors stock set a new high record for the year in turnover with total sales for the day of 165,300 shares, the motors occupying the center of attention. Second-grade motor stocks and the motor accessories followed the trail of higher prices set by General Motors and Chrysler. On Tuesday five out of the 10 most active stocks were utilities, and the group made notable advances. Wednesday the oils led the advance. Twice more during the week the utilities made a bid for leadership. Saturday rails were among the leaders.

Utility strength was attributed to a number of causes, including the continued high level of electric power output, the decision of the New York Court of Appeals against a power plant referendum in New York City, and reflections on the probable outcome of the Utilities Holding Company Act. Many traders think that this act will be declared unconstitutional.

Minor groups went up with the general list. Bank stocks came to life with substantial advances. Second-grade bonds went up in total disregard of the New Haven reorganization announcement, an item of bad news which in any technically weak market would have touched off heavy selling in all categories.

Inflation talk of the usual vague nature contributed its share to the rise. The warning of Mr. Gay, president of the stock exchange, several weeks ago, touched off the old inflation talk, dormant for many months. Traders hope for it, bankers are beginning to fear it. An unusual degree of attention was given to the meager news reports of the regular meeting of the Open-Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System, at which as usual nothing was done about disturbing the $2,430,000,000 portfolio of government securities held by the Reserve system.

Some people in the Street think that in one way or another the Reserve authorities can control the major cycles of business sentiment in the future as they have been unable to do so in the past. As usual, however, this sentiment is quite vague as to method, arising largely out of the feeling that when there is a will there must be a way. Hard-boiled opinion persists in the belief that trade cycles are inevitable, and aims to capitalize them.

An unusual degree of interest is attached to the convention of the Investment Bankers' Association which opened Saturday at While Sulphur Springs. Attendance is expected to be about twice that of last year. The impending revival of the capital market for new money, and the perplexing problems of federal regulation, will be the chief subjects of discussion. Two special trains totalling 23 cars left New York Friday evening carrying some 400 delegates from the northeastern district to the convention.

Question of Unlisted Trading

Almost equal interest is attached to the meeting at Chicago today of the associated stock exchanges, which will be attended by James M. Landis, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Robert Healy, a member, and several employees of the commission. Heads of 22 exchanges are expected to participate. Among other things discussed will be the highly controversial matter of segregation of broker and dealer functions, on which the SEC must report to Congress Jan. 3. It is probable, moreover, that the exchanges will use their best efforts to convince the SEC representatives of the inadvisability of recommending to Congress that "unlisted trading" be prohibited on the stock exchanges. The latter problem is closely related to that of segregation.

As financial activities begin to revive from the depression, the problems raised by federal regulation become more acute. A conference of investment bankers was held last week with SEC officials over the problem of the 20-day waiting period required between the registration of new securities and their offering to the public. No selling is permitted by the law during the interim, but "beating the gun" continues to be a common practice and no one seems to know how to prevent it, in view of the highly informal nature of most close financial relationships.

Too Much "Out-of-Town" Money

Action of the New York Clearing House in raising the service charge made by New York banks to out-of-town banks for lending the latter's money on security collateral here is thought to be a move to push out-of-town money out of New York, preliminary perhaps to raising the interest rates on collateral loans from their present unprofitable level of one quarter of 1 per cent.

Satisfaction among brokers at the permission given by the SEC to resume "when-issued" trading was mitigated by the fact that the new regulations are so complicated that they may be as effective as direct prohibition in preventing such transactions. While the modifications made last week by the SEC in the requirements for registration of foreign bond issues were approved, they are not expected to tease the foreign governments involved into providing the required information, which so far has been forthcoming only from Canada and Argentina.

Capital flotations for the week totaled only $62,000,000, against $135,000,000 the previous week. There was only one large issue, that of Virginia Electric & Power Company, $37,500,000 brought out by Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc. The gold flow to New York continued at a slightly reduced rate, totaling only about $50,000,000 against an average of $70,000,000 a week since early September. The government bond market was favorably affected by news that the Treasury would drop the auction or competitive method of selling long-term bonds, for the time being at least.

Business Freedom Key to Recovery, Says Bank Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The business outlook is fairly favorable, declares the Guaranty Trust Company, in a current survey. As far as purely economic factors are concerned, the report declared that progress toward recovery depends largely on the freedom with which business is permitted to operate.

"If further restrictions on individual initiative, government competition with private enterprise, and excessive public spending are avoided, and if peace is maintained among the leading commercial nations, it is reasonable to suppose that the gradual improvement of the last three years will continue," the survey points out.

Federal Financing

"The revival that has taken place thus far has been based in part upon public expenditures financed by large purchases of Government bonds by the banks. As long as this situation continues, the recovery will contain unsound and unstable factors. The orderly transition from public to private expenditure as a means of suport for a considerable section of the population is a problem still to be faced.

"The cyclical factors tending to bring about the transition from depression to revival appear to have been operative for some time. Measured by most of the statistical indices, general business activity reached its lowest point in the summer of 1932 and in March, 1933. Since that time, a series of very irregular fluctuations has taken place. These fluctuations have shown a general upward trend, and at no time has the general level of activity fallen nearly so low as it did in 1932 and 1933. The regular upward movement has continued for about three years—approximately the same length of time as was occupied by the preceding decline. The persistence of this tendency in the face of all the political obstacles that have been placed in its way would seem to offer at least prima facie evidence that recession has given way to revival.

"Perhaps a more important fact tending to substantiate this view is the increasing stability that has prevailed this year.

Figures Impressive

"The statistical data showing the increases that have actually taken place in production, consumption, and distribution in various branches of business are impressive. An encouraging and significant feature of the situation is that the durable goods industries have participated materially in the recent improvement.

"The threat of inflation will continue to be a strong deterrent to business recovery until the budgets of the principal nations are brought into balance and until the closely related problems of currency stabilization, international debts, trade barriers, and gold distribution are solved in a sound and practical manner.

"Fortunately, the United States is in an economic position to make considerable progress toward recovery even in the face of international financial unsettlement.

"A definite end to the depression can come only through a recovery of the normal, sound, and robust type, in which business is free, confident, and self-reliant. Resort to artificial stimulants, such as currency devaluation, partial bimetalism, the 'economy of scarcity,' huge governmental spending, and the like, must inevitably fail in the end, although some of them may temporarily seem to succeed," the survey concludes.

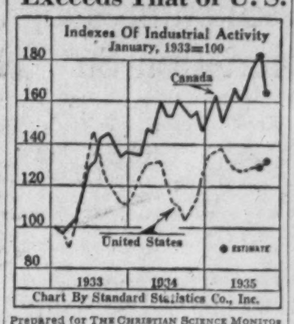
Bankers' Acceptances Rise in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—During the month of September bankers' acceptance business showed moderate seasonal improvement, according to the American Acceptance Council.

The total volume of bills on Sept. 30 was $327,834,317, an increase of $6,026,906 over the amount reported at the end of August. Although there is some satisfaction to be gained from this increase in bank acceptances, the present total is still $211,586,069 below that reported for Sept. 30, 1934, and there is little to substantiate the belief that the banks will have any such large increase in acceptance business as will overcome this deficiency for 1935.

Canadian Trade Rise Exceeds That of U. S.



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITH January, 1933, as a base, the rate of industrial activity in Canada has been well above that of the United States for more than two years.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In Week of Oct. 19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged at 80.7 for the week ended Oct. 19, according to the United States Department of Labor, Statistics.

"Compared with the preceding week, the major groups of hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities were higher, but these gains were offset by declining prices of farm products and foods. The housefurnishing goods group was unchanged.

"The large industrial group of all commodities other than farm products and processed foods, with an increase of 0.3 per cent, reached a new high for the year. The current index for this group, 78.4, is 0.6 per cent above a year ago and nearly 2 per cent above two years ago."

Index numbers of wholesale prices for the last three weeks and for the week ended Oct. 19, 1934, were as follows:

	Oct. 19	Oct. 12	Oct. 5	Oct. 20, 1934
All commodities	80.7	80.7	80.5	76.2
Farm products	79.5	80.1	79.5	70.9
Foods	85.6	85.7	85.3	74.9
Hides & lthr prods	94.4	93.8	92.5	84.6
Textile products	72.5	72.1	71.7	70.0
Fuel & light matrls	74.2	74.1	74.6	74.8
Metals & met prod	85.9	85.8	86.3	85.6
Building materials	86.2	86.1	86.1	85.0
Chemicals & drugs	81.1	80.7	80.2	77.2
Housefurn goods	81.8	81.8	81.8	82.8
Miscellaneous	67.6	67.5	67.2	69.7

Prior to October the highest general average for 1935 was 80.8, on Aug. 24 and on Sept. 14. The lowest was 77.9, on Jan. 5. The highest point touched in 1934 was 77.8, in the week ended on Sept. 8, and the lowest was 71, in the week of Jan. 6.

Motor Production Has Big Gain In Week Ended Oct. 26

DETROIT, Oct. 28 (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., in a weekly survey of the motorcar industry reported production for the week ended Oct. 26 at 62,015 cars and trucks, marking another sharp increase over the preceding week when 44,416 units were assembled. In the comparable period of 1934 output totaled 23,626 cars and trucks.

The steady upward climb of production of new models apparently assures an aggregate assembly for October of close to 200,000 units.

The long and frequently rumored new Lincoln car to compete in the middle price bracket was given a private showing today.

DuPont's New Deepwater Plant Announced Finished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 28 — Completion of the new Deepwater (N. J.) plant of the du Pont company for the manufacture of synthetic rubber has been announced by the company. It will be in full operation by Dec. 1, the announcement says, and will increase the output of manufactured rubber many fold. The output of this rubber by the du Ponts has exceeded 1,000,000 pounds in the last 12 months.

According to chemists, this rubber will withstand higher temperature than the natural product and is now being used largely for inner linings or shiploading hose and by the petroleum industry, automobile and refrigeration manufacturers.

Judge Burns Hits 'Whirlwind Speed' In Underwriting

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 28 (AP)—Judge John J. Burns, securities and exchange commission counsel, urged investment bankers today to eliminate "whirlwind speed" in underwriting and distributing securities.

The first official of the commission to address a convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, Judge Burns pledged continuance of the commission's attitude of openmindedness and tolerance to the problems of the securities business.

He denied for the commission at least temporarily one of the most insistent pleas of the security distributors—that the 20-day period between the filing of a registration statement for a new issue and the date on which the distributors may solicit sales, be eliminated.

Defends 20-Day Period

The SEC counsel reviewed claims of investment bankers that it is impossible to prevent some dealers from "beating the gun," by tacit or informal understandings with prospective buyers, with the result that small distributors find the issue entirely gone when the formal date of public offering arrives.

The asserted the 20-day provision serves a useful purpose in giving an opportunity for careful study of the issue and discovery of possible discrepancies.

He pointed out the provision was designed to prevent "blind buying," and said the protesting bankers would have to present a stronger case.

"I don't propose to attempt the final answer this morning," he added.

"The outstanding characteristic of American underwriting is its whirlwind speed," he said. "Unless the syndicate books are closed almost in a matter of minutes, the venture has the stigma of failure.

"No great power of analysis is necessary for one to realize that this process of almost instantaneous commitment is responsible for many of the evils which thoughtful men deprecate in your business."

Won't Prophesy

Judge Burns recalled that one recent American issue had gone "sour" because in the rush to make commitments one dealer had taken much more than he could sell and had to throw back much of his allotment on the market.

He declined to give an outline of possible proposals for revisions of the federal securities legislation at the next session of Congress.

He also said he would have to disappoint the convention in its expectation of an explanation of rules for over-the-counter dealers, to become effective Jan. 1. But he asserted the rules thus far promulgated are "of very simple nature and involve nothing startling in concept or method."

Judge Burns denounced critics of the commission as persons who see a public servant "either as a popeyed radical committed to a program of revolution, or a cringing, timid, spineless slavey to the Wall Street money barons."

Record September Real Estate Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 28—A new recovery high in urban real estate sales was set in September, according to the National Association of Real Estate Boards. The report covered major cities scattered from coast to coast. It shows total number of sales for September to have been 48.5 per cent of the 1926 base figure.

In the cities studied, a cross section of the country, the tabulation shows that the upturn of a long-term curve in real estate sales began in 1933, in the months immediately following the bank holiday. Since June of the present year there has been no interruption of this up movement.

Some further figures and their significance, as pointed out by Walter S. Schmidt, Cincinnati, president of the association: "With vacant dwelling space disappearing, rents in metropolitan centers have risen for apartments to 56.7 per cent of the 1926 level, for single family dwellings to 82.3 per cent of the 1926 rate. While construction costs rose sharply in 1933 and have not fallen, a chart would show the line of income return of existing buildings rapidly moving to cross and top the line representing construction costs."

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT
AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Strange Adventures of Bolo and Hari-Nen-Su

By Rose Fyleman

Bolo, the lamb, and Hari-Nen-Su, the Japanese dollie—who was really a nobleman but preferred it not to be known—set off together in search of adventure when our story opened. Their first exploit was to comfort a distressed pig whose daughter Louise had disappeared; then they found Louise, whose taste for treacle had led her to a treacle factory. Wandering on through the woods, they came on a princess who had run away from home to look for a handsome prince who was also good, kind and clever. Hari and Bolo promised to find her one.

Second Adventure (Continued)

THE princess clapped her hands. "That will be lovely," she said, "but how am I to know the prince when he comes?"

"We could give you a sign and countersign," said Hari. "He could say 'Cabbage,' and you could say 'Cauliflower'."

"Oh, but I might forget," said the princess, "and say 'Carrots.' I have a dreadfully bad memory."

"Why not write it down?" said Hari.

"I've no pencil," said the princess. As neither Bolo nor Hari had a pencil, the idea had to be given up. Bolo had been very quiet all this time. But now he spoke.

"It will be all right, Princess," he said. "Hari, where did we put the jigsaw puzzle?" Hari found it in a minute.

"Shall I take it out of the box?" he said, rather puzzled.

"Yes," said Bolo. "And find two pieces that fit together. But they must be very twisty ones."

Two Very Twisty Ones

"Let me help," said the princess. So Hari and the princess searched and searched until they found two pieces that fitted—two very, very twisty ones.

"There," said Bolo. "You take one and we will keep the other. And when we meet a suitable prince we will give him our piece and tell him where to find you. And when you find that his bit fits yours, you will know that he is the right prince."

"But your puzzle will be spoiled," said the princess.

"Dear lady," said Bolo, "the puzzle is nothing. Your happiness is worth a hundred jigsaw puzzles." So after a little more pleasant talk, Bolo and Hari bade the princess good-by. She went back to her secret hiding place in the wood and they started off once more down the road.

"I don't suppose we shall find the prince tonight," said Hari.

"We might," said Bolo. "It's astonishing how things do turn up." No sooner had he said this than a fine young man came riding down the road on a big black horse. He wore a gay cloak and a green feather in his cap.

"Oh, Bolo," said Hari, "how wise you are. This is evidently a prince. How shall we find out whether he is the right one for the princess?"

"Peppermints," said Bolo. Hari looked puzzled, but there was no time to ask for an explanation. The prince was close upon them.

"Good evening," he said, as he rode up. "Can you tell me how far it is to the nearest inn? I have ridden a long way and am seeking a place to stay in for the night."

Bolo Uses His Judgment

"You will find a good inn about five miles along this road," said Bolo. "Meanwhile may we offer you a peppermint?"

"Thank you," said the prince, "that is very kind." Hari offered him the packet. The prince took two peppermints and put them both into his mouth at once.

"You've got a beautiful horse, sir," said Hari. "And what an elegant sword, if I may say so."

"I'm glad you admire them," said the prince. "My father gave them to me. He's a king, as it happens, and he's very good to us. I've come out to seek adventures. As a matter of fact, I'm looking for a suitable princess to marry." Hari glanced at Bolo, but Bolo said nothing. The prince made a few more pleasant remarks, then he made ready to travel on.

"It would be very good of you," he said as he adjusted his reins, "to give me another of those peppermints. They're really excellent things. I've never tasted better."

Hari handed him the packet. The prince took three this time. His mouth was so full that he could hardly say good-by. He rode on with his cheeks bulging.

"He seems a pleasant fellow," said Hari to Bolo. "Why didn't you tell him about the princess?"

"Because he was greedy," said Bolo, and they went on.

They had gone only a little further when they came upon a fine carriage which had overturned in a ditch. A very grand footman and a very grand coachman were hard at work trying to get the horses to pull it out.

Peppermints Again

Hari and Bolo stopped to see if they could be of any use. Bolo wasn't very strong, but he pushed from behind with a good will and Hari put a shoulder to one of the wheels and pushed too. In a few minutes the carriage was back on the roadway and the horses ready to start. Hari offered each of the men a peppermint, which they accepted gratefully.

"Our master has gone to the inn yonder to get help," said the men. "He is a very grand prince. They say he is riding about looking for a princess to marry."

Hari looked at Bolo. "We're in luck," he said softly.

"Maybe we are, maybe we're not," said wise Bolo. "One never knows."

"Here he comes," said the coachman. A fine, handsome prince was walking down the road. Behind him walked a man who was evidently a [illegible]nt from the inn.

"Ah, I see you've managed to get her out," said the prince.

"Yes, my lord," said the footman. "With the kind help of these gentlemen."

"I am much obliged to you," said the prince to Hari and Bolo. He turned to the man behind him and gave him some money.

"He is generous," whispered Hari to Bolo. "I feel sure he is the right man." The prince was about to step into the coach.

"Tell him," whispered Hari excitedly. Bolo stepped forward.

"You've had a worrying time, sir," he said. "May we offer you a little refreshment? A peppermint perhaps?" Hari offered him the packet. The prince drew back rather stiffly.

"I Am a Prince"

"Thank you very much," he said. "I never take peppermints. I gather," and he gave a sniff, a disdainful sniff, not at all like the princess's charming sniff, "that you have already supplied the sweetmeat to my retainers. I am sure they have enjoyed it. It was very kind of you, and very kind of you to assist them. I dare say you were not aware, however, that I am a prince. Princes do not eat peppermints." And he got into his carriage and drove away.

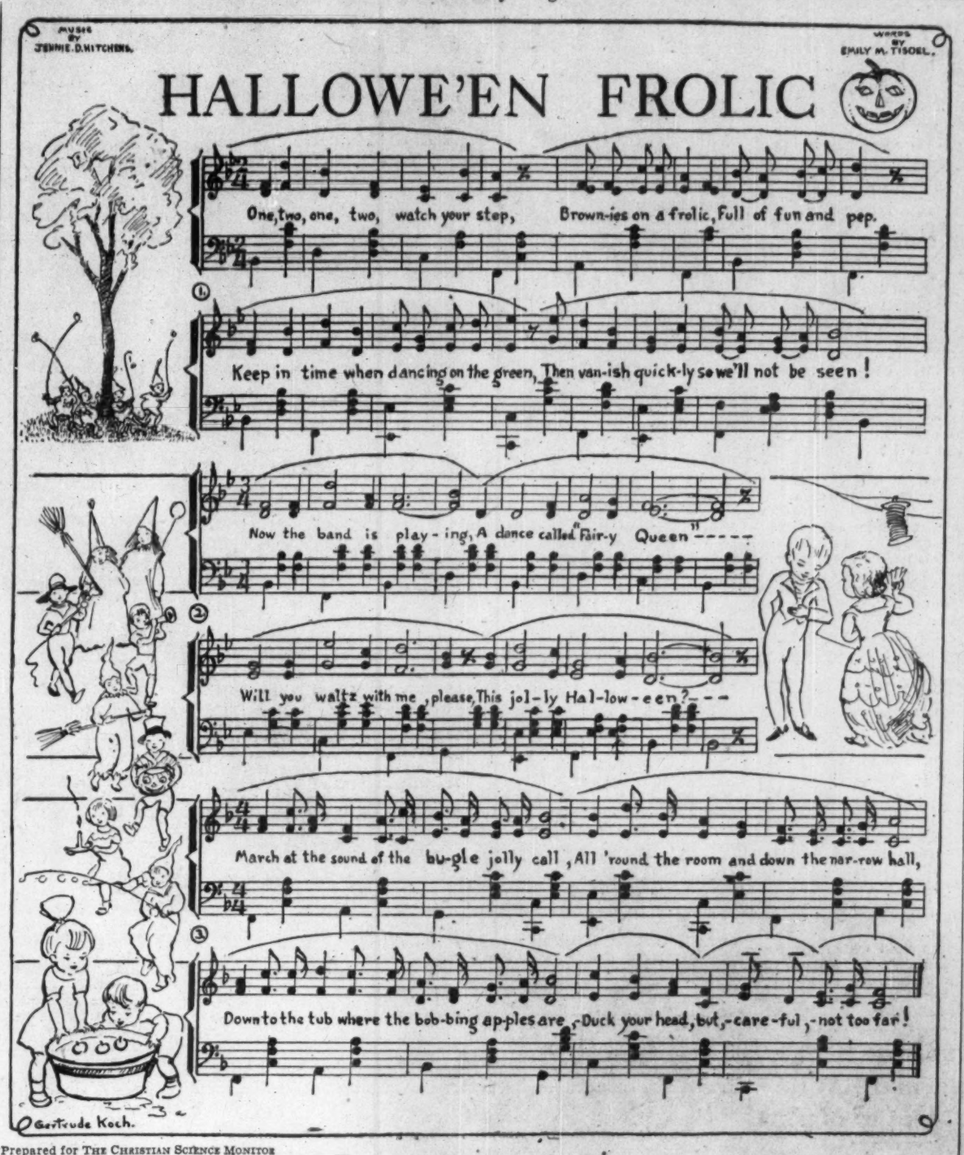
Neither Hari nor Bolo spoke for some time.

At last Hari said: "Well, at any rate he wasn't greedy."

"No," said Bolo, "but he was proud. I think that's worse. Besides it would never do for him to marry the princess, since she likes peppermints and he doesn't."

"I suppose it would be awkward," said Hari, and they went on down the darkening road.

(To be continued next Monday)



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jocko and Muffin

A True Story

JACKO and Muffin were two jackdaws who were found in a drain pipe when they were very, very small, and because Jacko had a damaged wing they came to live in a little home of their own where they were looked after by a kind lady.

Jacko was given this name by mistake, because she was really a lady, and would have preferred to be called Betsy, or something like that. But Jacko it was, so Jacko it had to be.

Well, after a bit the two birds, who were devoted to each other, thought they would like to build a nest, so they were given lots and lots of twigs. You see Jacko couldn't fly very well yet, and so she was not able to hunt for building material like other birds.

They were very particular about these twigs, and would not use them until they had tested each in turn to see if it was strong, knocking them on the ground, and throwing away any that broke. They were also given some moss, but before they put it in the nest they carefully inspected it, spreading it out and drying it in the sun.

After a time Muffin seemed to grow tired of the nest and decided to see what was going on far away beyond the garden and fields. And so he left the little home. But Jacko had to remain behind because her wing was still not strong enough to carry her. She must have thought a lot about Muffin, and wondered what he was doing, and where he had gone to.

Then one day, about a year after, what do you think happened? Muffin flew in at the window of the little home and said he had come back! Jacko was delighted to see him, and made a great noise because it was such a surprise.

Soon after this a neighbor brought some deserted fledglings to the jackdaw home, and Jacko and Muffin were given these adopted children to look after. They were very excited. The fledglings were put into a little bed of cotton-wool and blanket to keep them warm. Jacko watched this going on through a little hole in the wall, and evidently didn't approve for, as soon as she got the opportunity, she looked at the blanket with her sharp eye, picked at it with her beak, and then threw it away, as much as to say, "We will have no coddling here."

She and Muffin brought up the fledglings with as much care as if they had been their own children, and when the babies were being fed by their lady friend, Jacko would watch with a cocked eye, looking down the little throats and pulling out anything she thought was too much for a baby. Humans, you see, sometimes overfeed baby birds because they cannot resist their open mouths, but Jacko did not intend to have her little charges spoiled by too much kindness.

Jacko and Muffin were always very happy in their orchard home, and you will be glad to hear that Muffin never flew away from Jacko again.

I will tell you about Ajax, the guillemot, who came to live in the birds' home, the next time we meet.

M. B.

Rufus the Robin

A True Story

BETTY and David first met Rufus in the wood one cold autumn day. Chum, their dog, was busy burrowing, and the little robin, after watching him from a tree, flew down and picked up the worms from the soft earth he shot out as he burrowed.

After that first day the children often saw him, and by degrees the robin got to know them quite well. Betty nicknamed him Rufus, and very soon the four of them (for, of course, Chum was always included in anything the children did) became the firmest of firm friends.

As winter approached the east winds grew colder and colder, and the ground froze so hard that there were no worms for poor Rufus. It was then that the children hit on the idea of bringing suet to the woods for him.

"What a darling he is!" said Betty, watching their little friend pecking and tugging away at the hard white lump. "I wish he would eat out of our hands!"

Betty Succeeds At Last

"Well, let's try!" suggested David.

So every time they met Rufus they tempted him to come to their hands. But friendly though the little bird had become it was weeks before they were successful. Rufus seemed to be timid. Time and time again he almost came to them, and then, at the last moment, his courage would fail him, and he would flutter off looking quite agitated.

At last, however, one bitterly cold day, when Betty held out her hand as usual, there was a flutter of brown wings, and almost before she could realize what was happening she felt the delicate clasp of two tiny claws on her finger as Rufus alighted, took the fat, and flew off with it into the undergrowth to eat it at his leisure.

By the time he was ready for more Betty was holding out another piece, and so he came again. But now, instead of flying off with it, he remained on her hand to eat it.

Then David tried, but for some reason Rufus refused to go to David's hand. Perhaps his courage had deserted him or perhaps he had satisfied his appetite.

A Big Surprise

After this the children went regularly to the wood, taking crumbs and suet, and sometimes even a little flaked maize begged from the poultry store. How Rufus loved it! But, though he never failed to take his meals from Betty's hand, he still seemed to doubt David, and poor David was quite upset about it.

Then, one spring morning, they had a big surprise, for, on reaching the wood, they found two robins awaiting them!

"Why, it must be his wife!" whispered Betty, holding out her hand as Rufus flew toward her. "See if she'll come to you, David."

David held out his hand invitingly, and sure enough, the stranger robin, as if determined not to be left out of things, came!

"What an awfully good idea of yours, Rufus," said Betty. "Now we have a robin each!"

"Here's My Jack-o'-lantern for Halloween," Says Shirley Temple, Who Stars in That Delightful Picture, "Curly Top."

The Best of Fun

I'm goin' to have the best of fun
When Halloween comes here!
I've heard my sisters tellin'
Of a lot o' things that's queer

Of all the things they're goin' to do
With cabbages and things!
Of playing tick-tack with a spool
All twisted round with strings.

Kate has a yellow pumpkin,
And Ruth and Lois, too;
But I! they say, am too 'ittle.
Tell you what I'll do—

I'll just take all those cabbages,
And spools and pumpkins, Ho!
An' me an' 'ittle sister
Will have a 'nagery show.

An' when they come to find us,
Guess they'll know then who's big!
When they see cabbages an' pumpkins
Dancin' a Halloween jig.

MINNIE KATE STODDARD

Children in Other Lands

Book Reviews

A STORY of life on a ranch on the plains of Hungary that will interest girls and boys who are eager to know how children in other lands live is *The Good Master*, by Kate Seredy. A beautiful and entertaining book it is, full of action and descriptions of customs and scenes quite strange to English-speaking children and charmingly illustrated by the author.

From the time Cousin Kate arrives from Budapest, having been packed off to the ranch by her father because he simply couldn't put up with her wild antics any longer, the story is agog with most unexpected happenings. For, wherever Kate is the unusual occurs; and her cousin Jancsi, a sometimes admiring more often critical audience, is never far behind. Most of the chapter headings take their titles from Kate's escapades. The Good Master, Jancsi's father, and Kate's Uncle Márton, has the task of "putting a halter" on his brother's "wild colt"—the incorrigible Kate. And most excellently he fulfills it. Some Hungarian folk stories and myths are woven into the tale.

The chapter on Mikulás, Bearer of Gifts, in which Uncle Márton makes an old legend come alive for the children and they play the role of gift-bearers to the village children, is a beautiful and moving piece of writing.

Leprechauns, magic, and animals and birds that take an amazingly intelligent interest in the affairs of people about them, dart in and out of the pages of that delightful book, *The Turf-Cutter's Donkey*, by Patricia Lynch. And so persuasive is the Irish background of peat bogs, pigs, donkeys and gypsies, that the astonishing experiences of Seamus and Eileen take on an air of probability even when—but that would be giving the story away.

Seamus and Eileen have so much fun with their own particular leprechaun, although they didn't really care for the little white pig he drove before him tethered by a string tied to one of its hind legs, that one almost wishes such luxuries were to be found outside fertile imaginations. Irish good humor and generosity shine through the tale, which is a delightful excursion into the land of fancy.

Children of the Handcrafts, by Carolyn Sherwin Bailey, is a collection of true stories about boys and girls in early American days who worked with their hands at an age when modern children are learning to read and write. The stories of Lola Standish, who made the first American sampler; Whittling Johnny; Macock Ward, a boy apprentice to the clock-making trade in old Connecticut; Paul Revere, the silversmith; and many others are included in this entertaining book.

Children in an age that takes rather seriously its radio, motion picture and automobile riding diversions may need this reminder of the pleasure and satisfaction of creative manual work—if only as a hobby.

An exciting event for children who enjoy picture books is the publication of *Johnny Crow's New Garden*, drawn by L. Leslie Brooke. Everyone who admired the perfect hospitality of Johnny Crow in the earlier volume will be eager for this.

"And the Lion
Had the very same Tie on
In Johnny Crow's new Garden."

But the Bear "Wore Slumber Wear" and even the Llamas "Put on Pyjamas." But what happened when the deer turned up without any and the chimpanzees took him in hand must be left to Mr. Brooke's inimitable pictures to tell.

E. C.

The Good Master, by Kate Seredy. Illustrated by the author. New York: The Viking Press. $2.

The Turf-Cutter's Donkey, by Patricia Lynch. Illustrated by Jack B. Yeats. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. $2.

Children of the Handcrafts, by Carolyn Sherwin Bailey. Illustrated by Grace Paull. New York: The Viking Press. $2.

Johnny Crow's New Garden, drawn by L. Leslie Brooke. New York: Frederick Warne and Co. $1.50.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Co-operation between Great Britain, the United States and Canada in the establishment and operation of a transatlantic aid service is of importance, declared C. H. Clenddining, chairman of the Irish-Transatlantic Air Corporation, in an interview here. He believed that this aim would be assured through the recent formation of his corporation, the directors of which will be comprised equally of British and American citizens.

On completion of commercial and technical reports on proposed seaplane bases at Londonderry, in Northern Ireland, and at Sydney, N. S., which are in the course of preparation, it is proposed to increase the nominal capital of this organization to £1,500,000. This company will acquire the interests of the Irish-Transatlantic Corporation, and the funds made available will cover the cost of terminal construction together with the purchase of a fleet of flying boats necessary for operating a service over the North Atlantic.

Regular transatlantic air service between London and New York with flying time between the two cities slightly less than 24 hours is the aim of the corporation. Between the Canadian terminal and the Irish base near Londonderry, flying boats will be used in co-operation with connecting plane services between New York and the maritime base, and between London and Londonderry.

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HATS
532 TENTH STREET

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1212 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

AYRES & HARWOOD
NUNN-BUSH and I. MILLER
SHOES
915 FOURTH AVENUE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

PIGGLY WIGGLY

BINNINGS
LIMITED
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Millinery—Lingerie
Hosiery
118 EIGHTH AVENUE W.
Phone M 4344 — *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4080
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Wear
"SMILE" HATS
TOM CAMPBELL
SMILE Hat Shop
Opposite Palace Theatre

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 5 daily except Saturday. 102 Commercial Bldg.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
10307 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON CANADA

Hudson's Bay Company
Winter Rubbers and Footwear
to keep your feet warm and cosy—low priced at
THE BAY PHONE 27141

We invite you to visit
Our New Store
at 9905 Jasper Ave. (Blowey Henry Bldg.)
Henry Graham & Reid
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
LET MARY CARTER
shop for you if you cannot come down yourself!
Phone 219, tell her what you want and you'll have it sent to your door by the next delivery!
If you're planning Christmas parties for churches or clubs, she will look after all the purchasing of gifts, favors, decorations, and so on.
Mezzanine Floor

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hail Driver or Phone 87-641

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

Hamilton's Drugs Limited
175 John St. S.—Regent 1860
Main and Locke—Regent 2500
Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 8404
223 Kenilworth No.—Garfield 4433
Concession and E. 23 St.—Garfield 7118
Main and Gage—Garfield 4234
A Complete Assortment for Dyes
We Deliver Anything Anywhere

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION
EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Shop in our store for beautiful fur coats, made to measure in the latest fashion.
These may be purchased on the new "Deferred Payment Plan"
SECOND FLOOR

FINE QUALITY
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELLERY
GENUINE SHEFFIELD REPRODUCED ON COPPER
C. R. Sumner & Sons
LIMITED
THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS
MET. 5819 392 RICHMOND ST.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear Needs for All the Family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met. 5238
55 Stores in Canada

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly.
Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. {Met. 2795-W / Met. 2795-1}

"SUPERTEST"
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies.
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef
Groceteria, Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met 5404-05 We Deliver

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 4 Motor Deliveries

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

MIDDLESEX MOTORS Ltd.

Ford

50 Employes - Modern Equipment
5 Greasing Pits
Repairs to all makes of cars
We specialize in
EVEREADY PRESTONE
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much
Forest City
LAUNDRY · CLEANING
Met.3881

E. R. IARMAIN LONDON
CUMMING
The Clothier
New Address, 248 Dundas Street
Paris Garters and New "Free Swing" Suspenders
We specialize in Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone Queen 630

The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
DEVLINS
The R. J. Devlin Co. Limited
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

McIntosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil
Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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MILNES COAL-COKE
88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Cantilever
Physical Culture
Foot Saver Shoes
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
18 Bloor St. W., Toronto MI. 5222

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

Hairdressing 2218 QUEEN ST. E. Ph. Howard 6720
Nellie May Vanity Shoppe
184 ANNETTE ST. Lyndhurst 7389

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
Selected Grade Milk
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

Armstrong Beauty Salon
Makes Special Offer to Monitor Readers from 9 to 11
Shampoo, Finger Wave and Manicure....$1.00
Finger Wave....................................25
Cut, Oil Shampoo, Finger Wave..........$1.50
Note the Address
91 YONGE ST., ROOM 204
EL. 1913

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

SPECIAL VALUES
Fur Trimmed Coats
Including tweeds and dress coats with such furs as Wolf . . Fox . . Lynx . . Beaver—a limited number only . . early arrivals marked to clear.
$39.50 to $59.50
Fairweathers Limited
88-90 Yonge Street Toronto

If You Are Particular
Have your garments refreshed to new smartness by our remarkable "REVITALIZING" process.
Toronto
LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS Limited
Lloydbrook 2161

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

G. S. BEER FURS
REPAIRING - CLEANING
1161 ST CLAIR W. KE. 7378

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People
Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E EL. 9855

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Diet Kitchen TEA ROOM
Breakfasts, Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
72 BLOOR STREET WEST (AT BAY)

W. J. MERRILL
Hardware
Furnace Repairs
Beach Ave. and Kingston Rd. Gr. 4055

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J·T·MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY 2167

MARTHA HARPER
Hairdressing
HARPER METHOD GRADUATE
SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

WINDSOR

W. H. McCREERY
Jewellers
OPTOMETRISTS
First Class repair work on jewelry and watches.
Diamond Setting a specialty.
Licensed gold buyers. All transactions cash and confidential.
218 Oulette Avenue, Windsor

FUR COATS
A large assortment to choose from. Exclusively styled, priced moderately.
Coats also made to order by our internationally famous designer at no extra charge.
Repairs and remodellings at factory prices.
L. P. Lazare Co., Ltd.
14 CHATHAM STREET
3-2418 WINDSOR, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

INSURANCE
Dwellings, Furniture, Automobiles, Plate Glass, and Legal Liability
Clients Visited Without Obligation
Phones
Office No. 3-5515
Residence No. 3-6470
MISS M. BURNS
72 Pitt St. West
Windsor, Ont.

Ed Laird
MEN'S OUTFITTER
Featuring value overcoats, all wool, at $21.50 up—Important woollens.
415 Ouellett Ave. Tel. 3-4313

"POCA-BLOX"
The Wrapped Fuel
$10.50 per ton.
QUALITY COKE AND COAL
NICHOLAS COAL CO.
LIMITED
Tecumseh and Janette—3-6311

ONTARIO

WINDSOR
(Continued)

BEFORE YOU BUY
a new rug it will pay you to inspect our fine stock of Wiltons and Axminsters. Sizes from 6'9" x 9' to 9' x 12'.
Also
Gold Seal Congoleum Rugs
The C. H. **SMITH** Company Limited

Always Open—Never Closed
Royal Windsor Garage
Every Service for Your Car
Towing, Storage, Repairs
Fender and Body Bumping
Duco Painting
Washing, Polishing, Simonizing
Tire and Battery Service
Gas, Grease, Oils, Accessories
Brake Service. Reasonable Prices
314 DOUGALL

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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New Departments at Simpsons Montreal

● **The Lending Library**
. . . located on the Mezzanine Floor, presents a collection of the latest books—all brand new. The latest fiction and a wide selection of the most wanted non-fiction. The rate is 3c a day—there is no entrance fee.

● **Optical Department**
. . . a new feature on Simpson's Sixth Floor under the direction of Mr. L. Darche, a highly qualified Optometrist.

● **Men's Custom Tailoring**
. . . now a feature of Simpson's Store for Men. Under the direction of Mr. E. Markanen, formerly of our Custom Tailoring Department, Toronto, men may readily obtain individualized clothes of flawless hand custom workmanship, designed in choice woollens and exclusive patterns. We invite your inspection. Second Floor.

Originators of "Full Shade Brighter" **Cleaning**
Dechaux
FRontenac 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

Good Shoes *for all occasions*
AGNEW-SURPASS
SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

FURNITURE and IMPORTED RUGS
A Variety of Gifts
Including Lamps
MODERATE PRICES
EDMUND C. GOLDSTEIN
1253 Greene Ave., Westmount FI. 1950

LINENS
imported direct from Ireland and the Continent.
HANDKERCHIEFS
Large assortment in latest designs, $2.00 dozen and up.
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY—VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Stores"
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!
SIMPSONS
Guarantee is your full protection
THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** WESTERN LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

FOODLAND
We will be glad to supply your groceries, fruits and meats
Stores
1794 Hamilton Street Phone 6641
Broad and Eleventh Phone 7651
— Free Delivery —

SASKATOON

COAL and WOOD
THE BEST OBTAINABLE
Empire Lumber & Fuel Co. Ltd.
Phone 5458 715 Second Ave.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2. Temple Bar 1364.

APARTMENTS TO LET

AT THE WEST END BUREAU
302 Regent St., London, W. 1., 3rd floor
Free list private families, board residence, homes for those needing care.

ACCOMMODATIONS

LONDON—Miss M. Browne, 35-39 Maddox St., W. 1. May. 0477, will gladly give particulars of accommodation she has personally inspected and can recommend: board residence, furnished flats, rooms, furnished and unfurn.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME. B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Underzarments

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT, B. Litt. (from principal West End theatres, "Old Vic," etc.), gives lessons in Diction and Dramatic Art. 31, Upper Bedford Pl., W. C. 1. Museum 0562.

MADOC DAVIES, A. R. C. M.
Teaches the science of Voice Culture, and how to read and speak with simplicity and conviction. Write for Brochure, including testimonials from well-known public speakers.
80, Wigmore Street, London, W. 1.
Telephone Welbeck 4226

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Service Bureau Employment Agency
Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses
114, Fulham, Rd., London, S. W., 3. Ken. 3836

FLATS TO LET

BROMLEY—Small furnished flat to let for winter months, garage, garden, S., 9 Murray Ave. Phone Ravensbourne 4667.

GOLDERS GREEN — Attractive furnished modern flat; Frigidaire, constant hot water, porter; 4 rooms, kitchen, etc.; 25 mins. Oxford Street; 4½ guineas weekly. Box W-138, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Charming unfurnished flat, large bedroom with running water, sitting room, kitchen-dining room and bathroom; rent £140 per annum; garage for small car if required. Apply 98 Gloucester Place, W. 1.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD — 2 unfurnished rooms, kitchenette and separate bathroom, etc.; second floor; 2 mins. tube; Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-208, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Modern service flat: one reception, one bedroom, kitchenette, bathroom; 35/- per week, six months' agreement. Apply Flat 42, 29 Abercorn Place, N. W. 8.

UNFURNISHED 7, Collingham Rd., London, S. W. 7. Frob. 4445. A BALCONY SUITE, 2 rooms and hall, with electric light, service, and breakfast. Dinner optional. Gas fire, ring. Close Gloucester Road Station.

FLATLETS

LONDON—UNFURNISHED FLATLET, bed-sitting room, kitchen-dining room; rent £85 per annum; suitable lady in business. Apply 98 Gloucester Place, W. 1.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district. Houses and flats. Apply:
LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I.
26, Bond St., Ealing, London, W.5.
Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected, Insurances effected, Mortgages arranged. Tel. EALing 2127.

LONDON, Brunswick Gardens, W. 8—Small freehold house converted 2 self-contained maisonettes, one let on lease; vacant possession of upper; 3¼ bed, sitting room, bathroom, kitchen; £2500. Box M-2153, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London W. C. 2.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED—To rent, small furnished house in or near London, about December 15, for 2 months or longer; moderate rent. Apply Box W-198, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

INSURANCE

ALL insurances, including house purchase; special abstainers rates; (9:30-6 p. m., Temple Bar 5952), Borthwick, 98 Mayfair Ave., Ilford, Essex

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

Tel Park 7211 Estd. 1854
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
105 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W 10
Depot at 159 High Street, Notting Hill Gate

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

OPTICIANS

CECIL DAY, F. B. O. A., CONSULTING OPTICIAN—In personal attendance at LONDON, CAMBERLEY, BRISTOL. Appointments can be arranged by writing to CECIL DAY, 68 High St., Camberley, Surrey. Tel. No. Camberley 648

PIANO TUNING

LONDON. F. G. Mukle. Piano and Organ tuning and repairs. Music-Roll Manufacturer. 47, Airedale Ave., W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1568

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SURREY HILLS—Beautiful situation, easy distance London; exceptional home with modern comfort offered few guests; restful atmosphere; meals served alone if desired; golf, tennis, riding. Box M-2570, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST VACANT

ESHER, SURREY—Married couple or cook-general and parlour-maid required; modern house; 3 in family; good home suitable applicants. MRS. GRAY, Fore Cottage, Esher Pl.

LONDON—Experienced general maid or working housekeeper; small flat, Maida Vale; 2 in family; all duties. Box K-1941, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

NEAR LONDON—Required in January, assistant housekeeper for girls' boarding school. Box M-2492, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—Crochet workers of the highest standard to copy exclusive hat designs; London district. Box W-200, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SHOE REPAIRING

NEAT work, quickly done; collected and delivered all parts of London. WIL. 1535. THOS. CHAS DYER, 28a Wakeman Rd., N. W. 10.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

POST WANTED

ADVERTISER seeks position of trust, Chief Wages Clerk, Employment Officer, Cost Clerk, Cashier or Representative; over fourteen years last position. Box W-205, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

COMPANION or help, middle-aged, all duties, or care elderly lady; could do secretarial work; Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-191, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2

EXPERIENCED TRAINED NURSE would take charge of child or elderly person; would travel. Box W-206, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SOLICITOR (29) qualified 1930. Experience of conveyancing, probate, general practice, desires post as asst. solicitor or managing-clerk. Box W-199, 2, Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff, dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2

ROOMS TO LET

CHELSEA, LONDON—Conveniently situated, comfortably furnished Bed Sitting Rooms. Reasonable terms—meals optional. Flaxman 9372 or Box M-814, 2 Adelphi Terr. London W. C. 2.

LONDON, BAYSWATER—Misses Evans and Livesay are moving to 24A, Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2, at the end of November. Rooms and suites, furnished and unfurnished. Bays. 2576.

LONDON, KENSINGTON (off Kensington Rd.)—Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, fitted basins, running water, some with separate kitchenettes. Mrs. Kennedy, 45, Russell Rd., W. 14.

LONDON, West Kensington, Barons Court Stations, 3 mins. either—Sitting room with divan, gas fire, ring, own meter, phone, bathroom. 2, Gledstanes Rd., Barons Court, W. 14.

LONDON, 19 Cambridge St., W. 2—Furnished suite; suitable married couple; hot and cold, telephone, meals, service. PADD. 4859.

LONDON—Comfortable board residence; quiet home; very central near station and buses. HOLDAWAY, 2, Brackley Road, Chiswick, W. 4.

NORBURY, LONDON — Bed-sitting room; quiet; suit student; excellent train service; buses, trams pass door; moderate. 1197 London Road.

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 60, Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, N. 2.

TEACHERS

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 64 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18.

JOHN NOWELL—Pianoforte Lessons, Classes, Lectures, on Pianoforte Playing. Wigmore Hall Studios, 36-40 Wigmore St., London, W. 1. Welbeck 2268

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

KING'S COURT, CHELSEA
King's Court South—ready for occupation now.
King's Court North—ready in late Autumn.
FLATS WITH A DIFFERENCE
Not a series of boxes—but rooms with charm and individuality.
INCLUSIVE RENTS:—
1 room, bath and kitchen from £100 p.a.
2 rooms, do. do. do. £130 p.a.
3 rooms, do. do. do. £150 p.a.
4 rooms, do. do. do. £190 p.a.
Every modern convenience, including LIFTS, CENTRAL HEATING, CONSTANT HOT WATER, REFRIGERATORS, Together with many unusual features, such as:—
ROOF GARDEN—SUN LOGGIAS
PRIVATE GARDENS
Apply J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2 Hans Road, S. W. 3. Ken. 0066.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING, DUPLICATING, large and small quantities. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902.

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

SECRETARY with many years' experience undertakes confidential work, part- or full-time; own typewriter. MISS M. M. AIRD, Flat A. 17 Nevern Sq., London, S. W. 5. Fro. 6773.

England

LONDON

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Temple Bar 1364, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
— 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2
Look for display advertising from England in the news section

Earley's COAL AND COKE
Make warm friends
135 WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD, W. 2
Phone: Bayswater 2288 (3 lines)

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Short-Wave Radio Proves Aid In Fighting Big Forest Fires

How a short wave forest radio system clips the wings of fire in the wilds of northern Saskatchewan is revealed in the October issue of Forest and Outdoors, a Canadian magazine.

The problem of forest conservation and protection, chiefly from fire, is a serious challenge to Canada, Forest and Outdoors says.

In certain sections of Saskatchewan the tower system of detection, with rangers scanning the landscape through powerful glasses, can be used to better advantage. Communication, usually telephonic, is desirable for such a system. But in the sparsely settled areas of the Province the installation and maintenance of a land line represents an extremely large expenditure.

Radio Tower System

In 1931, therefore, Forest and Outdoors continues, when the Province of Saskatchewan formed the Department of Natural Resources it was decided to experiment with a radio tower system in the northern forest area between the Churchill and Saskatchewan rivers.

Sets of two-way short-wave equipment were installed at the forestry towers at Thunder Mountain, Ile de la Crosse, Bodmin, near Big River, and at the air base at Waskesiu.

The system was augmented in 1932 by three new stations, all low-powered, tying in with the higher-powered equipment previously installed. The radio tower system has been enlarged, until now 19 sets of two-way radio equipment are available.

Fires Easy to Locate

All fire finders at the tower stations are oriented to true north bearings. In discovering smoke the forester has but to take his bearing on the smoke and radio the report into the base station. Two or three reports are then taken at headquarters and by calculation the location of the fire is determined.

* * *

The following is a worldwide list of selected short-wave programs:

Tuesday, Oct. 29

Berlin—6 p. m., "The Opera Rehearsal," by Albert Lortzing. DJD, 25.4m. (11,770kc.).
Schenectady, N. Y.—8:35 p. m., Short-Wave Mail Bag. W2XAF, 31.4m. (9550kc.).
London—6:45 p. m., The B. B. C. Empire Orchestra. GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc.), or GSB, 31.5m. (9510kc.), or GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc.).
Madrid—7 p. m., Program dedicated to Spaniards residing in New York City. EAQ, 30.5m. (9870kc.).
Montreal—9:30 p. m., "This is Paris"—soloists and orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.78m. (6150kc.), CJRX, 25.60m. (11,720kc.).

Wednesday, Oct. 30

Rome—6 p. m., Band of the Royal Metropolitan Police Force of Rome. 2RO, 31.1m. (9635kc.).
Madrid—6:45 p. m., Music. EAQ, 30.5m. (9870kc.).
London—7:05 p. m., A sound picture of the activity on board a ship between the time she docks and sails. GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc.), GSB, 31.5m. (9510kc.), or GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc.).
Berlin—8:30 p. m., Folk songs, fairy tales and legends. DJD, 25.4m. (11,770kc.).
Montreal—10.30 p. m., Mount Royal Hotel Orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 47.78m. 6150kc.), CJRX, 25.60m. (11,720kc.).

Thursday, Oct. 31

Eindhoven, Holland—9:15 a. m., Violin recital. PHI, 25.5m. (11,730kc.).
Berlin—5:25 p. m., "Lieder," by Franz Schubert. DJD, 25.4m. (11,770kc.).
London—6:55 p. m., A short play concerning John Keats. GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc.), GSB, 31.5m. (9510kc), or GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc.).
Madrid—7 p. m., Program for English listeners. EAQ, 30.5m. (9870kc.).
Toronto—10:45 p. m., Canadian Press news bulletins. CJRO, 48.78m. (6150kc.), CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.60m. (11,720kc.).

Friday, Nov. 7

Eindhoven, Holland—10 a. m., Old English songs and Indian love songs. PHI, 25.5m. (11,730kc.).
Windsor—6:30 p. m., Dinner music by Garnet Trowell string ensemble. CJRO, 48.78m. (6150kc.), CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.50m. (11,720kc.).
Caracas, Venezuela—7:15 p. m., The Forty-Niners. YV2RC, 51.7m. (5800kc.).
London—7:15 p. m., Songs of the Army and Navy." GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc.), GSB, 31.5m. (9510kc.), or GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc.).
Pittsburgh—10:30 p. m., Air Wave Theater. W8XK, 25.2m. (11,870kc.), 48.8m. (6140kc.).

Saturday, Nov. 2

Schenectady, N. Y. — 1 p. m., intercollegiate football games. W2XAD, 19.5m. (15,400kc.).
Geneva—5:30 p. m. League of Nations—summary of week's events. HBL, 31.2m. (9650kc.).
Montreal—7:30 p. m., Le Piano Poetique. CJRO, Winnipeg, 4.78m. (6150kc.). CJRX, 25.60m. (11,720kc.).
London—10 p. m., "The Empirates." A concert party entertainment. GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc.), or GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc.).
Pittsburgh—12 a. m., messages to the Far North. W8XK, 25.2m. (11,870kc.), 48.8m. (6140kc.).

Sunday, Nov. 3

Boston—5:45 p. m., The World's Week, dramatized review of outstanding events by Lewis Rex Miller, editor of The Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor. W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—7 p. m., Regular evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Chime service and organ selections before and after service. W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Monday, Nov. 4

Boston—6 p. m., "The Monitor Views the News," daily except Saturday and Sunday. W1XAL, 11.79mc.

[A Monday Short-Wave Feature]

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Quebec

Montreal: 8:15 p. m., Nov. 5.

England

Essex

Leyton (First Church, Leytonstone): Public Baths Hall, High Road, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 4.

Gloucestershire

Stroud: Stroud Subscription Rooms, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 8.

Hertfordshire

Watford: Plaza Cinema, High Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 3.

Surrey

Richmond: Richmond Kinema, Hill Rise, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 3.

Germany

Berlin (First Church): Grosser Saal der Philharmonie, Bernburgerstrasse 22/23, 4:30 p. m., Nov. 10. In German.
Berlin (Fourth Church): Pharus Säle, Müllerstrasse 142 III, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12. In German.
Hannover (Second Church): Konzerthaussaal, am hohen Ufer 6 (Goethebrücke), 8 p. m., Nov. 11. In German.

Italy

Florence: Church Hall, 1 Via della Spada, 5:30 p. m., Nov. 10.

Netherlands

Utrecht: Doopsgezinde Kerk, Oude Gracht 270, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 14. In English. Dutch translation read at 9 p. m.

Poland

Lodz: Lodzer Männergesangverein, Piotrkousko 243, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 14. In German.

Switzerland

Berne: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 12. In English.

United States

California

Culver City (auspices Fourteenth Church Los Angeles): The City Hall of Culver City, 9770 Culver Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Fresno: Fresno High School Auditorium, University and Echo, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.
Huntington Beach: High School Auditorium, 1905 Main Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Auditorium, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 4. Radiocast Station KPOX, 1250kc.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): El Capitan Theater, 6838 Hollywood Boulevard, 12.10 p. m., Nov. 8.
Los Angeles (Twenty-third Church): Church Edifice, 159 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Church Edifice, 470 North St. Andrews Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
North Hollywood (Twenty-first Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 11145 Morrison Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Oakland (Sixth Church): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, near Telegraph Avenue, 2 p. m., Nov. 5.
Richmond: Richmond Union High School, Twenty-third and Tulare Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.
Sacramento (joint lecture): Masonic Auditorium, 12:05 p. m., Nov. 6.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Dreamland Auditorium 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
San Jose: New Scottish Rite Temple, Third and St. James Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1010 South Cabrillo Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Santa Ana: Church Edifice, Main and Tenth Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.

Connecticut

New London: Bulkeley High School, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 3.

Delaware

Wilmington: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 8.

Distict of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street N. W., 8 p. m., Nov. 5.

Illinois

Alton: Y. W. C. A. Auditorium, 304 East Third Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.
Belleville: Belleville Township High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Benton: Christian Church, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Rock Island: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Springfield: Centennial Building, 400 Block, South Second, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Streator: Good Will Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Indiana

Crawfordsville: Wabash College Chapel, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.
Kokomo: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Terre Haute: Church Edifice, Sixth and Swan Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Wabash: Junior High School Building, West Hill Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Iowa

Fairfield: Church Edifice, 300 East Burlington Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Kansas

Kansas City (First Church): Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building, Seventh Street and Tauromee Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Larned: City Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.
Topeka: Topeka High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.

Louisiana

New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.

Maine

Auburn (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Bangor: City Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): The Lyric, Mt. Royal Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 7.

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):
West Roxbury: The Daniel Dorchester Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Street and March Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 3.
Milton: Milton Town Hall, Canton Avenue, near Reedsdale Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Watertown: Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., Nov. 7 and 8.
Everett: First Methodist Episcopal Church, Norwood Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 10.
Methuen (auspices First Church, Lawrence): Central Grammar School Hall, 7:45 p. m., Nov. 4.
New Bedford: Church Edifice, Mill and County Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Worcester (First Church): North High School Auditorium, Salisbury Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.

Michigan

Bay City: Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 4.
Benton Harbor: High School Auditorium, Colfax and Empire, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Saginaw: Masonic Temple, 4 p. m., Nov. 3.

Missouri

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
St. Joseph: Church Edifice, Twelfth and Felix Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
St. Louis (Second Church): Harmony Temple, 4615 South Kingshighway, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
St. Louis (joint lecture): Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 5569 Page Boulevard, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 2. Radiocast 7:30 to 8 p. m., Station KMOX, 1090 kilocycles.
Warrensburg: Court Room, Court House, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Nebraska

Beatrice: Church Edifice, 800 Ella Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Grand Island: Liederkranz Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Omaha (joint lecture): Omaha City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.

New Jersey

Cranford: Roosevelt School, Orange Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 8.
Passaic: Passaic High School, Lafayette Avenue, near Broadway, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.
Ridgefield Park: Ridgefield Park High School, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 5.
Trenton: War Memorial Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, East Twenty-first Street, at Albemarle Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 4. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Bronx, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.
Norwich: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.
Oneonta: Chapin Memorial Universalist Church, Ford Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 8.
Saratoga Springs: First Methodist Episcopal Church, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.
Whitestone: Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 3.

Ohio

Columbus (Second Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.
Hamilton (Second Church): High School Auditorium, Sixth and Dayton Streets, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 3.
Newark: Church Auditorium, Hudson Avenue at Wyoming Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 8.
Sylvania: Burnham High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Pennsylvania

Wilkinsburg: The Rowland Theater, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 3.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Texas

San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Vermont

Brattleboro: Church Auditorium, Putney Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Burlington: City Hall Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 4.

Wisconsin

Beloit: Church Edifice, 505 Bluff Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 8.
Sheboygan: South Side Junior High School, 1019 Union Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 3.

CIRCUMSTANCES are the rulers of the weak; they are the instruments of the strong.—LOVER.

Daily Features

ALL the beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action.—LOWELL.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OUT BY TRAIN BACK BY PLANE

7.

Breakfast on the Century

BEFORE retiring, I had turned my wrist watch back an hour from eastern standard time to central—I kept my pocket watch on Boston time. I was, of course, awake long before time to begin stirring, shortly after five. I lay there comfortably, and began my day thankfully. I remembered that Luther had once said he had so much to do that day that he did not see how he could accomplish it all without at least three hours of prayer. I raised my window blind, and there was just a faint promise of dawn far behind us. The countryside—we were now barely across the Indiana line—lay flat for miles. All was well; so I propped myself up and busied myself for the next hour in some good solid study.

Shortly after six o'clock, I decided I had inhabited my berth long enough, so I slipped on enough clothing to appear respectable, and undertook my ablutions. I had for the last 13 years brushed my teeth and shaved in a stationary washroom; but, notwithstanding the traditional smoothness of the Twentieth Century Limited, a traveler has to acquire train legs—a limber stance—before he can accomplish all with safety. However, I emerged from the ordeal without a nick or a splatter. Incidentally, let me pause to give credit where it is due. When you push the hot-water lever on the Century, you get what was advertised.

I usually go very light on my breakfasts—at least I have since a Texas newspaper referred to me as "the rotund journalist"! But not many customers had preceded me into the dining-car. Everyone on entering was handed a fresh copy of the Chicago Tribune; and one was no more than seated than a steaming black drink was served, a complimentary gesture. I waved it aside and asked for hot chocolate. I then ordered a special club breakfast: hot cakes and maple sirup and sausage—60 cents (my bill included a 25-cent penalty for the hot chocolate). I took my time, munched slowly, and glanced over some of the Tribune's well-known features—all the time trying to act as if it hadn't been 13 years since I had been in a diner.

Outside of one small drip of maple sirup on the chaste linen, I accomplished my part of the ceremony decently and in order. And never have I seen more smiling, eager service.—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To Be Continued)

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

Answers to Correspondents

LINDEMANN—The origin of the name is simple, for it means that its original owner was a dweller "at or by the Linden tree." In the matter of surnames in Germany, as in England, these originate from similar sources, and have developed on identical lines.

It may be pointed out that the word *mann* or *man* has almost as many meanings as the Greek word *logos*. *Mann* may, as Max Müller suggests, come from *mannus*, but it is a statement unsupported by a shred of evidence. What we do know is that the word means "husband," "provider," and sometimes "warrior." In English it also means "servant," as in the proverb, "Like master, like man," and in such surnames as *Priestman, Monkman*, meaning the priest's or monk's servant.

Tree names are as common in German as in English, as in *Beerbohm* (Low German for "pear tree"), *Grünewald* (Greenwood); and for names in *mann* there are *Heinemann* ("grove man"), *Winckelman* ("corner"), *Hoffman* ("stead"), *Sudermann* (Latin *sutor*), and *Schumann*. As in English, German often uses the suffix *-er* to indicate the agent, as in *Becker* ("baker"); or, more frequently, *macher*, as in *Radermacher* ("wheelmaker"), *Sattelmacher* ("saddler"), and *Schleurmacher* ("veil maker").

Simonds—The names *Simmons, Simonds, Simons*, and other variants are all derived from the baptismal name *Simond*. In the Middle English period, *Simon* was pronounced *Simond* and was spelt variously as *Simond, Simont*, and *Simount*. All three spellings are found in Wycliffe's Bible, In Luke VII:40 we find, "Simound, I have sum thing for to seye to thee." The name *Simon* is itself a shorter form of *Simeon*, and means "famous."

VOCATIONS

Care of Children

IN ONE locality where many mothers are employed, the care of school children during the noon period and after school is handled on a co-operative basis by one unemployed mother. She provides a simple, nourishing lunch of one hot dish, which may be supplemented by sandwiches brought from home, or which she provides, if desired. The lunch and supervision of the child during the hours not spent in school are given for $1.25 each week.

The woman cares for from 15 to 20 children each week. The older children help with the dishes and supervise the play of the younger, and so this woman has no difficulty in doing the work without any paid help.

Ella H. H.

Brevities

Humorist: "Applause is absolutely forbidden at a chess tournament," we read. Only the other day, after a brilliant and carefully planned move by a contestant, a spectator was thrown out for crying, "Oh, well thought, sir!"

Judge: The theater managers complain that on nights when they hang out the S. R. O. sign they are bothered by a lot of people who come in and apply for government loans.

New Yorker: Say what you like about our power companies, they give us the best service in the world. They light, heat, fan and refrigerate us, and wire our congressmen.

Milwaukee Journal: Salt from the ocean would be sufficient to bury the nation one and a half miles deep—science item. Or the salt taken with politicians' statements.

Guess Again Answers (25)

1. Yes; see Jer. 17:1.
2. Yes.
3. Yes; in 1934 there were 165,695,479 acres of unappropriated and unreserved public land in the U. S.
4. No; they stand for "Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine."
5. No; 2.54 centimeters make an inch.

Monitor Camera Club Stages Pet Show

Mrs. William E. Fohrte, Highland Park, Ill.
Cousins of Waddles

Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.
Manicure

P. R. MacDowell, San Diego
Rumble-Seat Rider

In Lighter Vein

Helpful

Mr. Charles Phillips in his "Paderewski" tells a story of Lord Balfour. In 1917, Balfour was in Washington, and one evening at dinner he handed back the menu card to the Negro waiter and, placing a generous tip by his plate, said, "Just bring me a good meal." A very good meal was served, and the same thing happened several times.

On the last occasion the tip was trebled. "Thank you, sah," said the Negro, "an' if you done got any othah frien's w'at cain't read, you jes send 'em to me, sah."—*Calendar.*

Help!

Little Betty had been served with a chicken wing. After working with it for some time, she said: "Mother, do you mind if I have something else besides the hinges?"

Republican Joke

Overheard in a restaurant in lower Broadway in the luncheon hour:

"How's your new steno, Harry?"

"Phew!" exclaimed the other, clapping a hand to his brow. "I don't think she ever went to school. Why, just yesterday she addressed an envelope to Washington, Dizzy, instead of D. C."

"Hang onto her," advised the other. "That girl isn't so dumb, after all."—*New York Sun.*

Silence

The country vicar was giving the milkmaid a lift home in his car, and when he came to her house he set her down. The girl proceeded to thank him. "Oh, don't mention it," said the vicar. The girl blushed and then replied, "All right, mum's the word."—*Pearson's.*

Guess Again

25

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Is a pen with "the point of a diamond" mentioned in the Bible? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Is Berlin farther north than the southernmost reaches of Hudson Bay? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is it true that there are more than 150,000,000 acres of unappropriated and unreserved public land in the United States? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Do the initials "A. A. O. N. M. S." have anything to do with the New Deal plans for public spending? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Are two centimeters longer than an inch? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: As I understand it, when voting by ballot, the number of votes for and against should be recorded. Does this apply in the election of officers? Should the names of candidates and the number of votes each received be recorded?

Answer: Strict adherence to parliamentary rules would require that the number of votes on each side in the case of a ballot or rising vote be entered in the minutes and this applies to elections. However, this, like any other rule of order, may be suspended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote; and where an organization has long followed the practice of not recording the names and number of ballots in an election and there has been no objection, it is assumed that the rules have been suspended by unanimous consent. Or the organization may adopt a standing rule prohibiting the recording in the minutes the number of votes cast for candidates in an election, or prohibiting the recording of all votes totaling less than any designated number or proportion.

Daily Anecdote

The Last

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AN OLD nobleman, extremely wealthy and self-important, once drove up to a rural inn in Sweden and demanded of the landlord an immediate change of horses. The landlord expressed regret, but said it would be at least an hour before fresh horses could be brought up.

"This, to me!" demanded the nobleman. "Man, I demand horses immediately." Then, observing some fresh, well-groomed horses that were being led to another carriage, he asked: "For whom are these horses?"

The landlord motioned in the direction of a tall man. "They were ordered for this gentleman," he explained.

The nobleman addressed the tall man. "I say, my man, will you let me have those horses if I pay you a liberal bonus?"

"No, I intend to use them myself."

"Perhaps you are not aware who I am," bellowed the nobleman. "I, sir, am Field Marshal Baron George Sparre, the last and only one of my race."

"I am very glad to hear it," shrugged the tall man, stepping into his carriage. "It would be a terrible thing to think there might be more of you coming."

The tall man was the King of Sweden.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours."

Friend to Cats and Dogs

(Brisbane Courier Mail)

Sydney, Australia

A MASS meeting of cats and dogs, if called between Fort Macquarie and Balmain, would vote Mr. Henry Harris the best of men. He has been the dogs' life friend and the benefactor of strays in his tram driving to Balmain, Lilyfield, and Birchgrove. For 20 years he has befriended thousands of cats and dogs.

Every day before he goes to work he buys meat, cooks it, and takes it with him on his run. When a stray cat or dog is passed he tosses a morsel out. This habit has attracted "regulars"—dozens of cats and several dogs—which at various points wait eagerly for a tit-bit.

Mr. Harris estimates that for 20 years he has spent 1s. a day on meat or a total of £365.

"I could not bear to see an animal starve," he said. "It cannot ask for food when it is hungry."

For the SCRAPBOOK

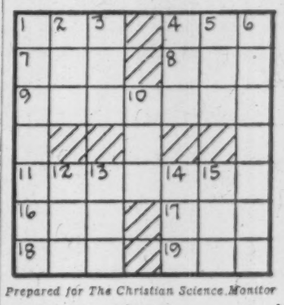
If any one say that he hath seen a just man in want of bread, I answer that it was in some place where there was no other just man.—*Clement.*

If a man love the labor of any trade, apart from any question of success or fame, the gods have called him.—*Robert Louis Stevenson.*

True valor, on virtue founded strong, meets all events alike.—*Mallet.*

The unrest of this weary world is the unvoiced cry after God.—*Munger.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 156



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Rodent
4—Resinous substance
7—Notable period
8—Self
9—Model of excellence
11—Teach
16—Make an edging
17—Ocean
18—Female of the sheep
19—Babylonian god

Down

1—Abounding
2—Constellation
3—Oily liquid
4—Limb
5—Gone by
6—Coagulate
10—Part of a circle
12—Bird
13—Indian
15—Mound

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby's Latest Invention*

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Missing Q*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Farmer's Tariff

THE agricultural adjustment plan in the United States, with its processing taxes and benefits to farmers for crop control, has been widely defended as "the farmer's tariff." Such analogies or parallels are almost never complete, and one rather telling objection has been made to this one. It is that the tariff-protected manufacturer has to produce and sell in order to benefit by the tariff, while the farmer under the AAA is, as the saying goes, being paid not to produce.

Something could be said about it being easier for an industry to monopolize and curtail production when shielded by tariffs from foreign price competition. Much could be said about it being as wrong to subsidize scarcity by import taxes as by processing taxes. But that would be to enter a long argument.

In connection with the AAA's surprisingly large referendum victory on continuance of the corn-hog program, Secretary Wallace emphasizes, as did President Roosevelt just before the vote, that in the Administration's opinion the adjustment plan can be used to encourage production as well as to curtail it. This is easy enough if one is to count it an increase when output springs back merely due to a release of restrictions, as in the case of wheat and, prospectively, hogs. But one wonders whether processing taxes and bounties would work satisfactorily if an absolute increase above normal were needed.

Nevertheless, there are some points in which the metaphor of "the farmer's tariff" is a valid parallel.

1. Under tariffs farmers and laborers as consumers pay more for goods, but they content themselves that the industrial pay rolls thereby stimulated will make a better market for their products. Under AAA labor and industry pay somewhat more for farm products, but the increased, or more balanced, farm income makes better markets for manufactured goods. The October report of the National City Bank of New York says: "It is hardly deniable that the impetus to general business improvement originated on the farms, in the improved relationship between farm and industrial prices, which gave farm products a greater value in exchange for the products of industry."

2. The tariff theory is that by protection industry is encouraged to establish itself at home and so to add to the fixed capital wealth and resources of the nation. Some urban political writers have seemed to think that the United States was wasting part of its birthright by not leaving the farmer free to produce every head of grain he could mine out of his land whether he got paid for it or not. The facts appear to be, on the contrary, that adjustment operations are assisting in conservation and efficient uses of land.

3. The soil conservation and restoration aspect of more efficient use of land may be after all the most effective and basic way of insuring that agricultural production in America can be increased if and when future market needs require.

Yet with all the benefits that may be claimed for tariffs or their counterparts, these likewise have their faults. Hard-shell economists and "practical" businessmen notwithstanding, a tariff is probably the original sample of economic bootstrap lifting. And the long-run efficacy of the process is not greatly improved by a bargain of "you tug at my bootstraps and I'll tug at yours." All trade barriers tend somewhat to limit aggregate production, national or international, and so retard general improvement of the standard of living.

Moreover, every such device for the protection and benefit of a special group, small or large, operates to set up a vested interest in its continuance, a continuance at the consumers' cost, which is virtually public cost. This danger of self-perpetuation has been seen in the American fostering of "infant industries," many of which long ago grew up but have never forgotten their babyish ways. The evoking of a farm bloc contains a germ of the same threat.

In time there may be found other and better ways of accomplishing agricultural balance and conservation than by artificial barriers and subsidies. That change should be made when it can. Yet it is reasonable to ask that such artificial aids be relinquished first by those who have enjoyed them longest. That would mean some overly tariff-protected industries. When tariffs are reduced it will be easier to look for greater play of *laissez faire* in agriculture.

Amateur Influence on the Stage

BETTER balanced appreciation of the constituent arts of the theater is now gaining ground in Great Britain, due in some measure to rapid development of the amateur dramatic movement. According to Mr. Sydney Carroll, producer and critic, there are now more than 1000 amateur operatic and theatrical societies of recognized attainments regularly working in Britain.

The members of these societies form the nucleus round which are built up the audiences for professional theatrical entertainments, and so their influence on the progress of the drama is considerable. Until a few years ago the dominating partner in the drama so far as England was concerned was the author. People did not say, Let's go and see such and such an actor, but the new play by Galsworthy or Shaw or Bennett.

The amateur movement certainly encourages authors; indeed it is practically the sole support of the writers of the one-act play. Nevertheless, amateurs themselves rarely write their own plays. They participate actively in their productions rather as actors, producers, scene designers, and directors, and they thus come to appreciate, as perhaps the theatrical public of a few years ago did not, that many more people than an author are required to make a play. Thus, they are gradually building up a recognition that the theater is a co-operative rather than an individualistic art.

Since more amateurs are chiefly interested in the acting side of their hobby, audiences are becoming more intelligently appreciative of acting, and it may be partly the response to this attitude that leads a distinguished foreign observer like Dr. Per Lindberg, the Swedish Ibsen producer, to remark that current English acting is better than contemporary English playwriting.

Riding Two Horses

CIRCUS equestriennes have proved that it is quite possible to ride two horses at once—so long as they are going the same way. American foreign policy is clearly riding two horses today, but with little assurance that they will keep together. The two mounts are disclosed in week-end declarations by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull.

The first appears in Mr. Roosevelt's Navy Day message emphasizing a purpose "to increase the strength of the American Navy to a degree commensurate with American needs, interests and responsibilities." When signing the Vinson-Trammel Act which authorized building up to treaty limits, the President rather took the wind out of big-navy sails by pointing out that there might be no need actually to build the ships. Since then the United States has taken further steps in withdrawal from the Philippines, has strengthened its neutrality legislation and tentatively abandoned the entangling "freedom of the seas" doctrine.

On the other hand the Ethiopian war has broken out and the danger of war in Europe has increased. The President apparently believes that "American needs, interests and responsibilities" are greater rather than less. In other words an isolationist attitude requires a bigger fighting force. A reduction in interests and responsibilities will not suffice if the world is in turmoil. The first horse American policy is riding is clearly the effort to keep out of war by armed isolation.

Secretary Hull's reply to the League of Nations outlining America's position in relation to the present effort to stop Italy's war on Ethiopia by sanctions gives us a glimpse of both horses. First there is the reference to the neutrality act and other recent American moves as intended "primarily to avoid being drawn into the war." But Mr. Hull also speaks of their effect in "discouraging war" and of the United States' desire "not to contribute to a prolongation of the war." Here is that other horse—the effort to keep out of war by helping to prevent or stop war.

So far the two horses have been running side by side, or at least it has been possible to straddle enough to keep a foot on each. But a parting of the ways seems near. When the League tightens its sanctions there is every probability that Americans will try to continue a profitable trade furnishing Italy essential war materials. The neutrality act will not stop them. The President's warning that they will be trading at their own risk will not stop them. And if they continue they may easily nullify the police efforts of fifty nations. Then American policy, or lack of policy, will definitely weaken the effort to keep out of war by preventing war. Horse number one will be running counter to horse number two. And if America permits its nationals to try to break a League blockade of Italy a profiteering pseudo isolationism will be on the brink of pulling America into war.

It would be well for Americans to consider how inadequate is a mere "keep out" policy which does not really keep out of entangling trade, and how dangerous is an armed and incomplete isolation which does nothing to stop wars, but actually interferes with the policeman.

Why They Don't Call It War

ONE of the anomalies of the Italo-Ethiopian affair is that the first declaration of the existence of a state of war did not come from either of the parties to the conflict but from a neutral—the United States—some 6000 miles away. It occurs in the embargo proclamation by President Roosevelt in the words, "Whereas, war now unhappily exists between Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Italy—"

This recent practice of engaging in hostilities without any declaration of war, as in the Japanese Manchurian "intervention," has been cited by cynics as an example of hypocrisy growing out of the peace commitments in the League of Nations Covenant and the Kellogg-Briand treaty. The indictment deserves consideration, but does not the reluctance of a nation to take upon its actions the name of "war" indicate that the world has made some progress in labeling war as reprehensible and an outlaw?

Prison as a Symbol

Book News of the Day

PRISONS are mirrors of the society that produces them. We often confuse effects with causes, and so it is easy to lose sight of the fact that Sing Sing is only a symptom. Change the cause and the effect will be different. Progress in civilization may be discerned in the gradual discovery of a conscience by the strong—the learning of the lesson of mercy and of respect for the individuality of other human beings. As this lesson is learned, the strong put aside by degrees their habitual exploitation of the weak. As Warden Lewis Lawes says in his latest book, CELL 202—SING SING (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3): "Sing Sing was, in fact, a reflection of the world outside. It was nothing else. It made no effort to improve the perspective of its charges; it accepted them as they were, its every energy was spent in making the prisoners earn their keep."

Warden Lawes's book covers the period of eighty years during which a cell at Sing Sing was occupied by four men in succession. The recital falls into a regular pattern of corruption and reform in the management of the prison. Recurrently the economic factor rears its head and bright minds in the Legislature decree that the prison must be self-supporting. And so the inmates are turned over to slave-driving contractors. They cease to be charges of the State, proofs of its failure to nurture its wealth in citizenry, and become the chattels of the exploiter:

The record is hideous, and Mr. Lawes spares no detail in his history of the fluctuations at Sing Sing between humanity and inhumanity. He has no delusions about his being anything but a mender of society's wrecks. He is the mopper-up, making the best of spilt milk, much of which need never have been spilt.

In New York City today the crime mill grinds on, with one fourth of the school children in the poorer districts reported last month to be undernourished. The wits of these submerged youngsters are sharpened by their needs. Petty thievery is simple and satisfying in its removal of the edge of hunger. The smarter ones learn the philosophy of the "wise guy": "Only suckers work. You can make a living off the suckers." And so the gangster is evolved, to flourish for a time; before long to be shot in a racketeer war or sent to prison during one of the periodical reform waves.

Mr. Lawes uses the history of four men as thread for his account of the evolution of prison theory and practice, from the barbaric days when there were a dozen capital offenses to the present, when Sing Sing does its best to make something out of the wrecks that are produced by weaklings' encounters with prevailing social and business customs. There is little meaning to the lives of the heroes of the four novelettes that constitute this book. They are all weaklings, whether moved in moments of stress to revenge themselves upon the society that made manipulations of the public credit possible early in the nineteenth century, or trying to resolve, by pistol shot, the problem of surviving in the underworld of the twentieth century. Because of the importance of the economic and social settings of the lives of his personages, Mr. Lawes has wrought well in describing their historical backgrounds. The lesson of the book is not, "Weren't things terrible in the old days?" but "What can be done to make the existing social order more nearly a success?"

E. C. S.

"Books Once Were Men"

John Eliot and His Indian Bible

By William Dana Orcutt

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

JOHN ELIOT, "the Apostle to the Indians," never used to interest me at all. In fact, the lugubrious expression on his face rather repelled me. Being of a naturally optimistic temperament, I never could understand why my Puritan ancestors insisted on making their interpretation of religion so forbidding.

I formed my first opinion of John Eliot when I studied the "Bay Psalm Book," which he compiled with Richard Mather. How was it possible for such a volume, first in its original form and later in its revision, to be accepted as the standard psalm book of its generation? Richard Mather had been a student at Oxford, and John Eliot was a graduate of Cambridge, Eng. A part of their university education must have been a training at Latin verse-making, yet no translation from Hebrew, or any other language, of such beautiful text as the Psalms provide, has ever been rendered with such crudeness of style, meter, or rhythm.

From "Good Old Dorchester"
© William Dana Orcutt

John Eliot

"If the verses are not always so smooth and elegant as some may desire or expect," the translators explain in their preface, "let them consider that Gods Altar needs not pollishings: we have respected rather a plaine translation, than to smooth our verses with the sweetness of any paraphrase, and soe have attended Conscience rather than Elegance, fidelity rather than poetry, in translating the hebrew words into english language, and Davids poetry into english meetre, that soe wee may sing in Sion the Lords songs of praise according to his own will, untill he take us from hence, and wipe away all our teares, & bid us enter into our masters joye to sing eternall Hallalujahs."

The fact that these men, representative of their period, found "conscience" and "elegance," "fidelity" and "poetry" contradictory expressions, was what made me so unresponsive to the Puritan creed. I could see my grave, solemn-faced ancestors standing in their pews on Sunday mornings, making these ten forbidding tunes of the "Bay Psalm Book," of which only five were familiarly known, the vehicle of their Sabbath praise to the Almighty.

When it came to John Eliot's "Indian Bible," I used to regard it simply as a typographical curiosity, interesting enough as an example of early colonial printing, but valuable chiefly because of the limited number of copies now in existence. Being a maker of books, I was perhaps even more interested than the average observer, because the volume represented one of the earliest products of the first printing press set up in British North America. Yet this Indian Bible stands as a monument recording one of the most extraordinary tasks any man ever undertook and accomplished.

John Eliot was only twenty-seven years of age when he arrived in America in 1631 to become "teacher" of the church in Roxbury (now a part of Boston). The colonists in those days naturally looked upon the Indians as a menace, but John Eliot, during his ten years of labor among them, came to the conclusion that the hostile attitude taken by the Red Men was due to the impossibility of reaching their souls through the medium of the Holy Gospel. He took it upon himself as a divine injunction to remedy this situation.

First of all it was necessary for Eliot himself to learn the Indian language. This had to be entirely by word of mouth, as the Indian tongue had not as yet been reduced to written form. Two years later he felt competent to try the experiment of preaching a sermon to the Indians in their own language, in Chief Waban's camp at Nonantum (which is now Newton, Mass.). To his intense satisfaction Eliot not only found that his audience understood him but that they were eagerly interested in what he said to them about God and the future life. "Why does God make good men sick?" they asked. "How does the spirit of God get in us, and where is it?" The whole idea of prayer to the Great Father appealed to them intensely, and when they were assured that God would understand a prayer uttered in the Indian language, their happiness was childlike and supreme. This reassured Eliot in his determination to translate the Old and New Testaments into the Indian tongue.

Can one imagine a more prodigious undertaking for a man of forty? Having learned the Indian language himself, Eliot now reduced it to writing. Then he undertook to teach the Indians how to read their own spoken language in its new, written form. History records that the preparation of the first Greek translation of the Old Testament required the labor of seventy-two rabbis, selected from twelve tribes of Israel; the establishment of the Vulgate text by Jerome certainly required no less a number engaged in Rome and Africa upon the Latin version; over fifty students and theologians selected for the task from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, produced the King James version. This young enthusiast, John Eliot, took upon himself the task of translating singlehanded into the Indian language, unwritten and unknown, the entire Old and New Testaments!

Even after the Herculean task of translating the entire Bible was completed, John Eliot was still faced by almost insurmountable barriers in the matter of getting his manuscript printed. In the first place, there was but a single printing press in the entire colony. Second, the funds necessary to pay for the printing had to be secured by Eliot himself in England. With these funds assured, he laboriously saw his manuscript assume the dignity of printed form, and completed his entire undertaking within the space of twenty years.

I wonder if a pride which was unbecoming in a Puritan did not fill John Eliot's heart when he presented a complete copy of the Indian Bible, bound in dark blue morocco, to His Majesty King Charles II of England. I also wonder if it can be said justly that the results, so far as the Indians themselves were concerned, justified the Apostle's labors. If I read early colonial history correctly, the Indians found their own interpretation of their God less forbidding than the one to whom John Eliot introduced them.

The Indian Bible, then, passes from the classification of a great religious work into an outstanding human document—a monument to the unmatchable enthusiasm and unyielding determination displayed by our sturdy forebears. As such it represents a part of the structure on which America so firmly rests today.

Time for a Holiday

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A pleasant custom of the Observer of London is to reprint items of interest which appeared in its columns 100 years ago. Recently, taken from its archives, the dust was brushed off a piece of news relating that an employee of the Bank of England was so happy in his work that he waited fifty years before taking a vacation.

Then one day the urge came to remove himself temporarily to other scenes. He "solicited" a holiday, "which, being instantly granted, he left London with the intention of being away a fortnight; but the ennui of idle life so preyed on his spirits that he returned to the bank after three days, stating that country scenery had no charms for him."

To many this will seem like carrying the virtue of industry a bit too far. To that picturesque figure, for instance, the American wandering newspaperman, now, alas! departed with the buggy and the buffalo, who felt he was falling into a hopeless rut if he stayed longer than three weeks in one job, it would doubtless have appeared amazing. Not for him the familiar scene; "security" in its latter day connotation he would have scorned.

Each to his taste, as the French say. Something of that enduring stability one thinks of as peculiarly a British attribute is seen in the bank clerk's devotion to the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street." And the cheerful and frequent valedictory, "Hail and Farewell," of the roving American pressman as he wandered and worked across a continent was the expression of his heritage from a breed of hardy pioneers.

W. R. M.

Sharon, Mass.

Active Nonpartisanship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor recognize that it endeavors to uphold a policy of neutrality on political questions. At the same time, it is gratifying to note that this signal newspaper has the vision to see beyond the petty issues of partisan politics, to vital issues of national importance. This forthrightness is especially noteworthy in the way it has handled the equivocal innovations of the present Administration at Washington.

However magnanimous and charitable its attitude has been toward the convolutions of the so-called New Deal, it is heartening to perceive that the Monitor is beginning to assume a more militant stand in dealing with climactic denouements on the political stage.

St. Petersburg, Fla. JAMES W. LEE

"The Familiar Blue Suit"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a diligent reader of the papers, I note a slight but highly important discrepancy in news accounts of Mr. Hoover's recent return to the political arena. The reporters have quite properly laid stress on the resumption of his "political uniform"—the familiar blue suit. But they differ on its cut. As one who was present at the dinner given the former President recently at Oakland, I can arbitrate the difference.

Mr. Richard L. Strout, in the Monitor, and Mr. Raymond Clapper, in the Washington Post, refer to Mr. Hoover's donning "the old double-breasted blue suit."

It was *not* a double-breasted blue suit. It was a single-breasted blue suit.

I am sure you will want to make the correction, and perhaps your keen editorial writers can find some importance in the difference.

I was pleased to see that your Mr. Canham, who, I understand, was on the spot, refers to "the blue, square-cut suit. . . ." That is just right. Let us, for the sake of the historians, get these things straight.

SHEARS

San Francisco, Calif.

Binding the Strong Man

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish all civilization and not just the packed Ford Hall Forum could have heard Sir Norman Angell's supremely informing and convincing talk on "Why a World Wanting Peace Gets War."

He gave not opinions nor arguments, but the facts of history proving that as civilization has brought nations closer together, civilization itself will perish through greater and greater wars unless civilization binds the nations together to keep the peace.

Civilization must destroy war or war will destroy civilization.

The World War was far greater than all the wars of all the ages combined.

To prevent a more devastating war, the nations of the world must combine for peace and, through progressive sanctions, compel arbitration.

DELCEVARE KING

Quincy, Mass.

Mirror of Opinion

How Long Can Italy Hold Out?

ITALY is reckoned to possess some £70,000,000 in gold and £7,000,000 of foreign balances, together with another £60,000,000 or thereabouts derived from mobilization of the overseas assets of her subjects. Thus perhaps £140,000,000 of existing resources could be made available, if it were possible to suspend the claims of state and trade obligations to foreign nationals. . . . Apart from current income, Italy may be said to have in hand financial reserves sufficient, if she can use them, to hold out something short of a year.

This, at its worst from the Italian standpoint, is not a prospect with which the League of Nations can rest content. It offers no guarantee of an early peace, and consequently no freedom for international finance and industry to recover the spirit of enterprise.

The remedy no doubt will be sought in a fuller acceptance of the obligation arising from Article Sixteen of the League Covenant. This imposes upon the active members the duty of severing all trade or financial relations between their nationals and those of the Covenant-breaking state. That opens up a much wider ground for action. By the application of restraints upon her current trade, Italy might be brought to see the futility of hoping for more than she was offered before resort to war as an instrument of policy.—*Financial Times* (London).

The Wide Horizon

The Stimson-Hull Balloon

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Joseph C. Harsch

CAN you conceive of Walter Brown—he was President Hoover's Postmaster General—making a special trip back to Washington to give kindly advice to "Jim" Farley on how to operate the post office or win the next election? Or the orthodox Ray Lyman Wilbur counseling with Harold Ickes on better ways of spending the gigantic Rooseveltian public works and relief funds?

That Mr. Brown or Mr. Wilbur would do anything of the sort is, of course, patently absurd to any individual with the slightest knowledge of the way this business of government and politics is run in the United States.

Yet there is a striking exception to the rule which assumed significance both to the people of this country and to the world during the week just past. Not only is the State Department freer of political influence and patronage than any other branch of the Federal Government, but it is the jealous guardian of a continuity of policy which has kept the United States moving in its foreign relations along a steady course for years.

Never before was this continuity so strikingly apparent as it was when Henry L. Stimson went to the nation with what, in fact, was an appeal for public support of his successor, Cordell Hull, in the latter's efforts to mobilize the moral influence of America behind the forces of international law and order.

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This harmony between Mr. Stimson and Mr. Hull is not advertised on the surface. Mr. Stimson's radio speech last Wednesday night was superficially an attack on the Administration attitude toward the present Ethiopian war. He pointed his finger at the failure of the President to invoke the Kellogg Pact against Italy, to extend the arms embargo list, to rouse the people to a realization of the moral issues involved, to make it unpatriotic to trade with Italy, and patriotic to renounce the profits of trade with that country in order that the League's program may succeed.

But two days after making this speech he was welcomed at the State Department by Mr. Hull and the two spent nearly two hours closeted together.

The explanation is simple. Mr. Stimson advocated what Mr. Hull wants, but is unable to do. Mr. Stimson said what Mr. Hull would like to say, but cannot. In effect, Mr. Stimson sent up a trial balloon for the State Department—sounded out public opinion to see whether it ever may be possible to go farther down the road toward cooperation with the League than it has been possible to go officially as yet.

This does not mean that Mr. Stimson is playing Mr. Hull's game for him. The chances are that there was no deliberate collusion between them. It does mean, however, that almost every individual who within recent years has been brought into close daily contact with the problem of international relations by service in the Department of State has come to see America's relationship to the world in much the same light.

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There is no doubt as to the general convictions of the State Department and its chief today. They have come to realize that no matter how strong the determination of the American people to stay out of war may be, there is always danger of being drawn in whenever there is a major war in any part of the world. Therefore, the way to assure American neutrality is to prevent war elsewhere, not merely to assert American aloofness. They look upon the League, despite its manifold imperfections, as at least a check on war. They are anxious that American policy be so keyed as to aid, and not hinder, the League in its first real effort to strangle a war.

And both Mr. Hull and Mr. Stimson are fully aware that the League's program of economic sanctions against Italy can crash with sickening finality on the reef of American commercial selfishness. While neither would advocate American membership in the League, both want the League given every opportunity to see what it can do. The question is how.

Mr. Stimson has outlined a bold program. It is exactly what Mr. Hull would recommend if he would momentarily change places with his predecessor. But the limitations are enormous. The United States is neither at war with Italy nor a member of the League. An official attempt to discourage American trade with Italy could be regarded an unfriendly act against a friendly power.

Pressure from American commercial interests was sufficient to hamstring the arms embargo resolution before it left the Senate. It is still being exerted to the utmost. Since the President's neutrality proclamation and the warning of "trade at your own risk" there has been a steady stream of commercial interest visitors to the State Department. Each and every one has attempted to obtain some mitigation of that phrase, some guarantee that the Government will share in the "risk."

Considering these limitations, Mr. Hull's reply Saturday to the League note goes about as far as it is deemed possible to go at this time. What further steps are taken will depend largely on the success of Mr. Stimson's missionary work. President Roosevelt has the last word on all such matters and obviously he is not going to be caught very far out in advance of public opinion.